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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL XX NO. 84 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

GOVERNMENT PLACES BAN ON CONGRESS SESSION IN DELHI

March Of Desh Sevikas And Rattle Of Lathis At Tambakanta

KAMALADEVI CHATTOPADHYAYA & SEVEN WOMEN ARRESTED

First Day Of "National Week"

TWO POLICE LATHIS BREAK IN "ACTION"

Rattle of lathi blows delivered in quick succession.

A crowd of spectators running pell mell with police close on their heels.

The arrest of Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya with a batch of seven women volunteers.

FIRST DAY OF NATIONAL WEEK.

These were the main features of a Congress meeting convened at Tambakanta, Bombay, on Wednesday evening to observe the first day of the "National Week."

For the first time after a lapse of several weeks the police resorted to a lathi charge.

Crowds that had thronged at the meeting place surrounded the women who marched there with national flags. The police pushed their way through crowds to make the arrests, which were marked by continuous cheering.

LATHI CHARGE.

The demonstrators were then dispersed by a lathi charge. Police officers armed with canes and sepoys carrying lathis made a rush on the crowds. There was a stampede and people topped over each other. The rattle of lathis lasted for only two minutes but in that short time many were hurt.

SUPERINTENDENT NAIMPALLI INTERVENES.

During the rush to evade lathi blows many persons slipped and fell flat on the ground. A zealous sepoy was about to beat them when Superintendent Naimpalli, who was in charge of the police operations stopped him from doing so.

Two sticks were broken as a result of the lathi charge. No one was seriously injured.

MARCH OF DESH SEVIKAS.

A little past 6 p.m. Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, the organiser of the Women's Branch of the Hindustani Seva Dal accompanied by seven Desh Sevikas clad in saffron coloured sarees marched to Tambakanta. The police had already taken possession of the meeting place and large crowds had assembled.

OVATION AND CHEERS.

The arrival of the Desh Sevikas was heralded by noisy demonstrations and cheering. They were practically surrounded by the demonstrators and the police pushed their way through the crowds in order to arrest the women. Mrs. Chattopadhyaya and her companions were then put under arrest and conveyed in a police van to the Princess Street Police Station.

Five men who also marched simultaneously to Tambakanta from another direction were similarly arrested.

The meeting culminated in 13 arrests of whom 8 were women and 5 men.

Four persons who were injured as a result of the lathi charge were treated in the Free Emergency Hospital and discharged.

Secretary Of Bombay Swadeshi Market Jailed For 9 Months

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

For disobeying the order of the Police Commissioner, served on him at 3-5 p.m. to-day, after being released from detention, directing him to report at 3-15 p.m. a Parsi young man who described himself as the Secretary of the Bombay Swadeshi Market, was sentenced to-day by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, Girgaum, to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine, in default 3 months more, under Section 21 of Ordinance No. II of 1932.

Before the sentence was passed, the young man complained to the Magistrate of the rude behaviour of the policemen in charge, who, he stated, wanted to prevent his free movements in spite of his assuring them that he would willingly follow wherever required and that they reminded him that he was a person in custody and that they would see him handcuffed.

SWADESHI WING OF MULJI JETHA MARKET

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu To Perform Opening Ceremony

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has been requested to perform the opening ceremony of the Swadeshi Wing of the Mulji Jetha Market to-day (Thursday).

Some of the merchants have now succeeded in converting 110 shops in the market into a purely Swadeshi wing in which only Indian mill-made cloth is to be sold.

The Mulji Jetha Market, it will be remembered, has remained closed ever since the arrest and incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi early in January. Attempts to divide the market into two sections one dealing in Swadeshi cloth and the other in foreign cloth had hitherto failed.

The present arrangement, it appears, is a partial fruition of that plan.

Five Pickets Arrested At Army And Navy's Stores

Five Congress volunteers were arrested on Wednesday afternoon following mass picketing at the Army and Navy Stores in Fort. It is alleged that a volunteer who was posted at the gate of the store was assaulted by the gate keeper and subsequently picketing was intensified, which led to the arrest of five volunteers.

Allahabad Congress Procession Dispersed

ALLAHABAD, April 6.

Another attempt of a Congress procession this afternoon to advance into the Civil lines was stopped by police. The processionists squatted for a while and then dispersed. They proceeded to Mahommad Ali Park where a meeting was held.—A. P.

ARMED DACOITY AT MONEY-LENDER'S HOUSE

Five Bengali Youths Arrested

REVOLVER AND PISTOLS FOUND

AGARTALA, (Tripura) April 6.

Five Bengali youths were arrested this morning with a loaded revolver and pistol and some money and jewellery in connection with the armed raid in the house of a money-lender in the local bazar last night.

It is stated that on being pursued by Doctor Amar Bhattacharya and two others in a lorry, who fired revolver shots at the culprits, three of the dacoits took shelter in a house which was guarded throughout the night by military and police.

Two of them who rode on bicycles were also arrested with the cycles. The loss is estimated at about 14,000 rupees.—A. P.

REBEL LEADER'S CAMP CAPTURED

Irregulars Ambush A Party Of Rebels

RANGOON, April 6.

A report is received here that the irregulars have been sweeping the Taungleik Valley in Insein and captured the rebel leader Tun Myat's camp.

It is believed that two rebels have been badly wounded and ammunition and 'dahs' seized after exchange of fire.

Another message received here shows that on 3rd April the Karen Irregulars ambushed a party of 50 rebels in Pegu District killing one and wounding several others.

Five dacoits armed with a gun attacked an Indian cultivator's house in a field in Insein District when the dacoits fired two shots prior to breaking open the door. They then ill-treated the house-owner and ransacked the house looting jewellery and money. One female inmate was taken as a hostage but it is still unknown whether she has been released or not.

A series of dacoities are also reported from other districts.—A.P

YOUTH COMMITS SUICIDE

Sequel To Refusal Of Help

LAHORE, April 6.

The dead body of a Hindu young man, who, it is believed, committed suicide by taking some poison was found lying in the Municipal Gardens outside the Mori Gate. It is understood that he was working in the N. W. Railway Office and was recently brought under reduction. A letter was found in his possession in which he is stated to have written that he had asked for some financial help from his father-in-law and as no help was given he committed suicide.—A. P.

Cartridges Recovered From Railway Bridge

CALCUTTA, April 6.

About two dozen cartridges are said to have been recovered by railway police, the first dozen under a bridge near Madhupur on the East Indian Railway and the second dozen under a bridge over Rupnarayan on Bengal-Nagpur Railway.—A. P.

"THROW SQUIRES INTO HARBOUR"

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST NEW FOUNDLAND PREMIER

LONDON, April 6.

St. Johns.—While an angry mob of 10,000 was shouting "Throw Squires into the Harbour", Mr. Squires helped by three clergymen reached a house near Parliament and escaped by the rear entrance.

Demonstration followed a public meeting presided over by a clergyman representing business and professions demanding investigation of the charges that the Ministers have falsified the minutes of the Council.

The mob attacked and was incensed by the delay in obtaining entry. It destroyed furniture, files and documents in the basement of the House of Assembly.—Reuter.

(Earlier Message on Page 12.)

DACOIT LEADER HANGED

PATNA, April 6.

Ramdeni Singh the ring-leader in Hajipur station dacoity case in which a station master was killed and the dacoits had decamped with mail bag containing cash, suffered the nighes penalty under Law when he was executed to-day in Muzaffarpur Jail.

The death sentence imposed on him was recently confirmed by the High Court. High detective skill displayed by police was responsible for the apprehension of the culprits.—A. P.

LOTHIAN COMMITTEE AT PESHAWAR

PESHAWAR, April 6.

The Indian Franchise Committee arrived this morning and were received at the Railway Station by a number of persons including the Chief Commissioner. A private sitting of the Committee was held in the morning and examination of witnesses will commence in the afternoon.

The Provisional Franchise consists of 12 members representing various interests in the Province, including Mr. J. S. Thomson, I. C. S. (Chairman) Sir Abdul Qaiyum, Sir Mahomed Akbar Khan, Sir Hissamuddin, Mr. R. S. Mehrchand Khanna and S. Raja Singh.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

LONDON, April 6.

Moscow.—Judas, Stern and Vasiliev have been condemned to death for wounding Twardowski. —Reuter.

COSGRAVE PARTY TO STAND BY ANGLO-IRISH TREATY

RUGBY, April 6.

Mr. Cosgrave, the late President of the Irish Free State has announced his determination to stand by the Anglo-Irish Treaty. At a special conference his party yesterday pledged itself to resist De Valera's attempt to remove the Oath of Allegiance in a resolution declaring that any policy which would endanger Treaty would injure the Free State economically, lessen the security of the people, lower the repute of the State greatly, reduce the power of the Free State to negotiation of international agreements and destroy hope of national reunion. The Free State now has full political freedom. The resolution added all limitations and anomalies having been amicably removed the only qualification of Irish Independece now existing was political division of the country.

Newspapers state anxiety expressed at De Valera's attitude in telegrams addressed to the Free State by the Governments of Australia and New Zealand have had considerable effect on Irish opinion which had tendeded to overlook the fact that self-governing Dominions are co-equal partners in the Commonwealth.—B.O.W.

NO CONGRESS SESSION CAN BE HELD

Chief Commissioner Of Delhi's Answer To Congress Secretary

NEW DELHI, April 6.

In connection with the proposal to hold the session of the Congress in Delhi Mr. A. H. Layard, District Magistrate, has sent the following communication to Mr. J. N. Sahni, General Secretary:—

"In reply to your letter of 4th April I am instructed by the Chief Commissioner to say that he referred to the Government of India who have informed him that as a campaign of civil disobedience is being carried on by the Congress they are unable to allow the annual session of the Congress to be held. In these circumstances there can be no question of placing any land at the disposal of the Congress."

MR. SAHANI'S LETTER.

Mr. Sahni in his letter had informed the District Magistrate that the 47th session of the Congress would be held in Delhi on the 23rd and 24th April and on behalf of the Reception Committee he wanted the use of a plot of land situated behind the Harding Library for the erection of a Congress pandal and delegates' camp. In case this place could not be conveniently spared he suggested the use of Hazari ground or the open ground near Feroze Shah Kotla or some other site which might serve the requirements of the occasion.—A. P.

SINO-JAPANESE ARMISTICE CONFERENCE MAKES GREAT ADVANCE

LONDON, April 6.

Shanghai:—Important advances has been made in the Sino-Japanese Armistice Conference military sub-committee of which has virtually agreed regarding the points to which the Japanese forces should withdraw pending total evacuation.

The success of conference now hinges on the fixation of time-limit for comple evacuation.—Reuter.

Tukoji Rao Maharaj Returns Home To-day

WARM RECEPTION IN BOMBAY

A warm reception awaits Shrimant Sir Tukoji Rao, Maharaja of Indore, who lands in Bombay to-day (Thursday) by the Lloyd Triestino liner s.s. "Victoria" at Alexandra Docks at 8 a.m.

Representatives of the citizens of Indore are already in Bombay and will present an address of welcome. The Maharaja who is returning to India after a long stay in Europe is accompanied by Maharani Sharmishthadevi (Miss Nancy Miller).

Representatives of a large number of institutions not only of Indore but from various places in Maharashtra are signatories to the addresses which will be presented at the Mole Station.

The Maharaja is proceeding straight to Indore.

MADRAS PROCESSION DISPERSED

Women Volunteers Removed To Police Commissioner's Office

MADRAS, April 6.

Congress volunteers took out a procession this morning in celebration of National Week in George Town but police arrived on the scene and dispersed the processionists after separating from them five women volunteers who were removed to the Police Commissioner's Office.

Two volunteers were arrested last night for writing objectionable matter on walls in Pycrofts Road.

Another volunteer was arrested for picketing a toddy-shop in Choolai.

Eight picketers who were arrested in Ratan Bazaar late last evening were let off to-day after warning.—A. P.

London.—The death has taken place at Cannes of non-agenarian Colonel Henry Charles Wright.—Reuter's Special.

THREE ACCUSED IN ARMS SMUGGLING CASE DISCHARGED

One Re-Arrested Under Bengal Ordinance

CALCUTTA, April 6.

Of the five persons arrested in connection with smuggling of arms three were discharged today by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of whom Nrisendra Sen was re-arrested under the Bengal Ordinance.—A. P.

Irish Reply To Cabinet

THOMAS REFUSES TO DISCLOSE IT TO COMMONS

LONDON, April 6.

Mr. De Valera's reply was received in London to-day and was referred to the special Cabinet Committee established to deal with Irish affairs. In consequence of Government's full international programme an early reply is unlikely.

Delicacy of the present position was emphasised by an influential personality who discussing the matter with Reuter expressed the opinion that the expression of views by other Dominions, at present, was more likely to be harmful than helpful.

Mr. Thomas at question time in the House of Commons said that he hoped to make a statement on Monday. He declined to Mr. Maxton's request to disclose contents of De Valera's letter as it was not customary to publish such documents without the agreement of both Government.—Reuter.

FOUR POWER CONFERENCE BEGINS

Stabilisation Of European States

LONDON, April 6.

The city of London's interest in the European stabilisation was proved by hundreds of city workers flocking to the station platform to greet the German delegates to the Four Power Danubian Conference.

The Italian and German delegates having arrived previously the Conference opened at Foreign Office this afternoon under the presidency of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

It is hoped that progress will be sufficiently rapid to enable proceedings to conclude to-morrow.—Reuter.

"No Imperial Preference Without Political Freedom"

INDIA AT OTTAWA CONFERENCE

Bombay Businessmen Not Enthusiastic As Long As Great Moghul At Whitehall Guides Fiscal Policy

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Is India—a producer principally of raw materials—likely to derive any benefit from the findings of the Ottawa Conference? Does the country stand to lose by entering into a cheme of Imperial Preference? Is she is need of any preference at all?

These were some of the questions discussed by prominent businessmen in an interview with a "Bombay Chronicle" reporter.

Whilst some of them were definitely of the opinion that no useful purpose would be served by the representatives of India participating in the Conference for the simple reason that the country was not in urgent need of "reciprocal preferences" at the present moment, others thought that nothing would be lost if India were represented at the Conference because any scheme evolved by that body, would have to be examined by the legislature of the country and it was competent for the latter to reject it if it was considered that it was not in India's interests.

Mr. N. M. Muzumdar, a well-known economist said:—

To my mind, India does not stand to gain any advantage by entering into a scheme of Imperial Preference. She exports far more to foreign countries than to the British Empire. In 1928-29, for instance, she exported 64.5 per cent to foreign countries against 35.5 per cent to the British Empire. And she imports far more from the British Empire than from foreign countries.

During the five years succeeding the war she imported on an average 67.6 per cent from the United Kingdom, 7.6 per cent from the rest of the British Empire.—in all 65.2 per cent from the British Empire, and 34.8 per cent from the foreign countries.

Even in 1928-29 she imported 54.1 per cent from the British Empire, as against 45.9 per cent from foreign countries. Having regard to the direction and volume of trade, therefore, India cannot have any reciprocal or equal advantage by entering into a scheme of Imperial Preference.

EXPORT ARTICLES.

Besides, our most important articles of export in order of values are:—Jute (including raw jute, gunnies and cloths), raw cotton, grains (chiefly rice) pulse and flour, seeds, tea, hides and skins, gums, rasin and lac. On none of these articles do we need any preference in British markets.

Our largest items of imports are cotton yarns and manufac-

(Continued on page 5.)

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R 6918 B

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M R6973

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SWASTIKA BRAND BIHAR SUGAR Rs. 4-14-0 per maund. Sealed packets Rs. 34-6-0 per bag of 200 lbs. DEPOT at KALBADEVI, Bombay.
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6285B

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R 6945

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L R6960.

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THE BOMBAY DYEING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, held this day, a Dividend at the rate of Rs. 25/- per share, free of income-tax, was sanctioned, being payable on or after THURSDAY, the 7th April, 1932 to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register of the Company on the 10th March, 1922.

Dividend Warrants will be posted to the Shareholders at their registered addresses in usual course. Shareholders are requested to at once notify any change of address to the undersigned.

By Order of the Board,
NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS,
Agents,
The Bombay Dyeing & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Neville House,
Graham Road, Ballard Estate,
Bombay, 10th March, 1932.
4618.

Public Notices

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifty-seventh Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, 20th April 1932, at 4-15 p.m.

(1) To receive Directors' and Auditors' Report for the year ending 31st December 1931;
(2) To declare a Dividend;
(3) To elect Directors in room of those retiring by rotation but who are eligible and offer themselves for re-election and to confirm the appointment of a new Director;
(4) To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration;
(5) To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Thursday, 7th April, to Wednesday, 20th April, 1932, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors
H. EDWIN JONES,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings,
Bombay, 6th April 1932.

N.B.—The Dividend, if declared will be payable on and after Thursday, the 21st April 1932.
4639.

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in India, 1874).

NOTICE is hereby given that an extraordinary general meeting of the Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Oriental Buildings, Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of April 1932, at 4-45 p.m. or as soon afterwards as the Ordinary General Meeting convened on that day at 4-15 p.m. shall be concluded, when the following Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution.

That Article 103 of the Articles of Association of the Company reading as follows:—

"Every Deed, Policy, Contract, or other instrument to which the Common Seal may be required to be affixed shall be signed by two Directors, and countersigned by the Secretary or by such other Officer as the Board may appoint. Provided always that Policies of Assurance or other Contracts for Life Benefits or Contingencies issued in England or any British Colony or Dependency, or elsewhere beyond the limits of India, shall not require to be sealed, but shall be signed by two Members of the Local Board of Management, and countersigned by the Agent or Secretary at the Branch or Agency where such Policy of Assurance or Contract for such Life Benefit is issued."

be deleted and the following substituted in place thereof:—

"Every deed or other instrument to which the Seal of the Company is required to be affixed shall, unless the same be executed by a duly constituted attorney for the Company, be signed by two Directors at least —in whose presence the Seal shall have been affixed, and countersigned by the Manager or such Officer of the Company as shall from time to time be authorised by the Directors for the purpose; provided nevertheless that Certificates of Shares and Policies may be sealed by the Manager or such Officer as aforesaid under the signatures of one Director only and of the Manager or such Officer."

NOTICE is also hereby given that another Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Registered Office on Friday the 6th day of May 1932, at 4-15 p.m., for the purpose of receiving a Report of the proceedings of the above-mentioned Extraordinary General Meeting and of confirming if thought fit as a Special Resolution the above-mentioned Resolution.

By Order of the Board of Directors
H. EDWIN JONES.
Manager.

Oriental Buildings.
Bombay, 6th April 1932.
4670.

NAVJOT POSTPONED

Owing to the untimely demise of our cousin, we are unfortunately obliged to POSTPONE the NAVJOT CEREMONY of our children, fixed on Thursday the 7th instant.

S. J. BHATHENA,
J. A. LIMBOOWALA.
583, Parsi Colony,
Matunga, Bombay.
R6969.

Public Notices

NOTICE

To,
VAJESHANKAR SHIVSHANKAR Esquire
and
KESHAVLAL VAJESHANKAR, Esquire.

TAKE NOTICE that Messrs. Sha Jerupji Jethaji & Co., have filed a Summary Suit in the Bombay High Court being Suit No. 2395 of 1931 inter alia against you for the recovery of Rs. 3,400 due at the foot of two promissory notes interest and costs. You are hereby summoned to apply to the Court within ten days from the service hereof upon you for leave to appear and defend the suit.

In default of your obtaining such leave or of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof, the plaintiffs will be entitled to a decree for any sum not exceeding Rs. 3,400 and further interest and Rs 200 for costs.

Dated this 7th day of April 1932.
Messrs. CHOKSEY & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
4668.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration limited to the property and credits standing in the name of GORDHANDAS KARSONDAS also known as GORDHANDAS KARSONDAS MADHAVDAS, deceased late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Gordhan Mansion, Bhatwady, Girgaum, outside the Fort and belonging to the estate of Karsondas Madhavdas deceased late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant doing business in the name and style of Gordhandas Karsondas.

CHENSUKHDAS CHANDRALAL, of Calcutta, Jain Inhabitant, the proving executor and Trustee of the Will of the said deceased Karsondas Madhavdas, residing at 41, Shibtolla Street in Calcutta ... Petitioner

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Nineteenth day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine hundred and Thirty-two and in the twenty second year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court, Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
Prothonotary & Senior Master.
H. A. VAKIL.

The 19th day of March, 1932.
Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
4662.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 1961 of 1930.
Messrs. ANANDILAL PODDAR & Co. .. Plaintiffs
vs.
Messrs. CHAMPSEY BHARA & Co., & Ors., .. Defendants
To,
GANPAT KANJI, Esqr.,
The abovenamed 3rd defendant

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Hon'ble High Court of Bombay has issued a Chamber Summons on the 5th day of April, 1932, herein requiring all parties concerned to attend the Sitting Judge in Chamber at the High Court of Bombay on MONDAY, the 11th April, 1932, at 11-15 O'Clock on the hearing of the Plaintiffs application for an order (a) that the Commissioner for taking Accounts of the said Court do sell by public auction the right title, and interest of the Defendants in the debt and security together with the benefit of the covenants contained in the Mortgage, dated 28th November, 1925, of the immoveable and moveable properties at Nandra, Taluka Pachora, Zilla East Khandesh, on the conditions settled by him except that the reserve bid may be dispensed with or in the alternative, at the reserve price to be further reduced and communicated by His Lordship the Hon'ble Sitting Judge in Chambers to the said Commissioner and (b) that the costs of the Plaintiffs of the said application and the order to be made thereon may be provided for.

Dated this 6th day of April, 1932.
MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
4667.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of SUNDER BHAI DHURANDHER of Bombay Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant, a widower and unemployed and residing at Improvement Trust Chawl No. 8, at Byculla, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

MUKUND SHRIKRISHNA DHURANDHER, of Bombay, Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant, a nephew of the deceased abovenamed a Clerk in the employ of Wallace & Co., residing at Prabhoo Nagar at Khar B. B. & C. I. Railway, outside Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Thirty-first day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two and in the twenty-second year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court, Bombay.

R. B. PATEL.
Prothonotary & Senior Master.
H. A. VAKIL.

The 31st day of March, 1932.
Messrs. D. G. DESAI & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys
4662

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Plots Are A Plague

Every Man His Own Dramatist

By Leslie Rees

Twenty thousand film scenarios and ten thousand play manuscripts are sent to British film studios or theatre managers in a year. Those figures are a rough calculation and may underestimate the truth. They certainly do not over-estimate it.

In a year about two or three hundred new plays are put on the stage by West-End managers, repertory societies, Sunday producing societies, and other more or less professional bodies. In the film world it is anticipated that rather less than two hundred feature-length subjects will be made in British studios this year.

Compare with those numbers the figures, given below, recording the piles of plays and scenario scripts received by our London managers, actors, play-agents, or film studios, and you will realise how many people are unabashed by the difficulties attending the creation of film and stage stories. How few, too, out of thousands of triers, are destined to attain the fame or money they covet!

It is doubtful whether more than one or two per cent. of the scripts written are of any use whatever.

MOSTLY RUBBISH.

Here are some of the answers to "The Era" inquiries:—

Charles B. Cochran states: "I receive two or three plays, sometimes five, a day. In a year I suppose a thousand plays come to me.

"Most of them are rubbish. A very small percentage are passable, and even less are good. But I am sure that some of them would stand a chance elsewhere. I think people send me plays because mine is the only name they know well in the theatre world. This applies, of course, to people in the provinces.

"The majority of the plays I receive, good or bad, are not of interest."

Sir Nigel Playfair reports that he gets two or three plays a day on an average. The majority are not good; most of them are quite unsuitable for the class of play produced at the Lyric. The standard of play written by the unestablished playwright is not high. Sir Nigel does want plays—but only good ones, very good ones.

At one period the Embassy Theatre at Hampstead was receiving four plays a day. Mr. Robert Adams, manager, now reports: "We have had an average of two or three plays a day. Very few of the senders enclose stamps for the probable return of their MSS.

NO IDEA OF REQUIREMENTS.

"Of the several hundred plays received in a year not five per cent. are worth even putting aside for further consideration. Ninety-five per cent. are entirely badly written, badly constructed, and utterly impossible.

"Novelists, playwrights, and journalists who send plays to the Embassy for consideration have no idea of production difficulties. A one-act play we received had a head-on crash between a motor-car and a motor lorry in the first scene, and the last scene was at Covent Garden Theatre, with the vast audience besiegnig the stage for the star's autograph.

"Of the plays produced at the Embassy during last year only four were by unknown authors. The plays we get are not encouraging, so we have to resort to revivals and adaptations of books or plays by established authors. It has always been the desire of the Embassy management to put on new plays by new writers.

Spencer Curtis Brown, of Curtis Brown, Ltd., International Publishing Bureau, play agents, reported receiving an average of twelve plays a week, of which about two per cent. were worth considering. Eighty-five per cent. were definitely bad. This, of course, applied only to plays by unknown authors.

HANDLING 5,000 SCENARIOS.

"The main faults I find with the plays we handle are that the dialogue is poor and there is a continual lack of construction. My advice to would be playwrights is to create sympathetic characters, diversified and credible, and to illustrate the characters by means of situation, not through talk. Get a theme that is out of the ordinary, pack this theme so tight with situations that there is no room for padding. No matter how lofty the play, make the dialogue simple, quick, and personal. Make each situation a separate little play in itself."

And now for some film studio figures. B.I.P., at the moment the largest producing concern, receive 5,000 scenarios a year.

"Including every kind of possible material, written in novel, play, scenario, and other form", says Mr. Walter Mycroft, "we receive about 100 "scenarios a week of which the great bulk show conclusively that the writers have no idea at all as to what is required by us.

"The number is going up steadily.

"But as we make only fifty films a year, and quite a large proportion of them are based on stories not originally sent in to us, it is clear that it would be an optimistic estimate to say that one per cent. of the stories sent in are used by us.

READING 100 STORIES A WEEK.

"Nevertheless, I have made it a rule to consider everything that is sent in to me, a rule which I have so far observed strictly—though it means work—and I have to say that, in this way, I have found a number of scenarios which have proved real successes."

Gaumont-British and Gainsborough report in the "Era" that, all told, they receive anything from fifty to a hundred stories for consideration a week. That means from 2,500 to 5,000 a year.

Many of the ideas received are possible stories, but the number the firm can seriously consider is limited by the schedule already made of the proportionate numbers of the various types of film which it is intended to make.

"About 12 per cent. of what we read we can get fairly enthusiastic about, but as at present we are making a limited number of films a year, the scenarios we ultimately are able to use are clearly few."

A.R.P., at Ealing, is, comparatively to these others, a small studio, yet even so about fifty scenarios are sent in every week. The studio is able to make up into films not more than one in every 200.

Julius Hagen Productions, Twickenham, report that they get about forty stories a week. About 2 per cent. can be seriously considered, and perhaps one in 200 is made into a film.

Warner Bros. First National, Teddington, stated that from thirty to forty scripts reach the studios every week, but as their own staff-men write most of the stories practically none of these is used.—"Era".

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National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture, cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense, almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration, are yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thoughts of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavour—all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

The Passing Week

By Our Art And Dramatic Critic

'ORIENTAL' THEMES CHANGE THEIR VERSIONS EAST AND WEST

"Oriental" themes, so-called and understood as such in the West, have been for ages an unfailing consolation for players, playgoers and producers. They have been recognised as a "safe" device. Before the rude intrusion of the screen, before it could dominate the popular mind, "Oriental" themes, threatened with extinction by the banal inanities of the music hall, were, for a period re-vivified by the spectacular stage-crafts. But the epoch which marked the success of such "Oriental" shows as "Chu-Chin-Chow" or the "Call from the Minaret" definitely terminated with the more spectacular and more elaborate versions which the screen siezed with avidity and produced with amazing rapidity.

* * * *

Despite these elaborate attempts on the screen and, laterly, on the stage for "Oriental" productions They touched little was not stereotyped and touched still less the things that were not on the surface. The hero of an "Oriental" theme was seldom dignified with humanity. And the atmosphere in which the theme started, developed and ended was, obviously and painfully "subtle".

* * *

"The Son of India," now shown at the Capitol, is one that does not apparently, follow the stereotyped rule. The film has been censored. Probably, it is not exactly the same full-length picture it was in America. But one thing seems to be certain, the hero is a dignified lover, and the dialogue is intelligently restrained. It is not pictured moralising Finally, the hero is not as is invariably the case with "Oriental" themes in the West, a "Rajah", though he looks like one.

* * * *

This changed version of the "Oriental" theme is consequently worth observing for more than reason.

* * *

To those interested in Indian film are and industry, "The Son of India" presents many technical problems for comparative study Hitherto the practice with Indian film producers was, largely, restricted to the feeble and, sometimes grotesque imitation of "Oriental" versions from the West which they found it safe and convenient to offer to the public in India and occasionally to the "international" market.

* * *

The servile imitation is, fortunately, decreasing and the "Oriental" versions done after Western models are substitute by genuine endeavours to discover something distinctly Indian. The costumes and architectural settings are already beginning to acquire something of the authentic note. The number of intelligent film producers, producers sensitive to art values, is not great. And, we have with us still those who mint money with sentimental mythological themes set against stage of "card-board background and atmosphere and fret-work, furniture. But they will soon, let us hope, disappear. critical discrimination is not yet an articulate virtue with Indian playgoers.

* * *

But the newly projected "Motion Picture Society" will, one feels assured, initiate measures that will positively help the education and exiency of the screen world in India. The player, the playgoers as well as the producers all need systematic guidance and information.

Watch Chaplin

Hollywood is expectantly awaiting the return of Mr. Charles Spencer Chaplin, who has been posing as a social dilettante in European social centres for nearly a year.

Charlie, for all his display of temperament, likes to work. He is a keen observer of life and owes his phenomenal success to that faculty, for all his comedies are merely sketches of life drawn with exaggerated over-bold strokes.

He has seen much during his sojourn abroad and undoubtedly the germ of a great comedy is festering in his mind. When it reaches a head, he will rush back to work and the picture moguls will wait breathlessly for the result.

Chaplin-Chaliapin

They tell me that Charlie Chaplin is going to stay in England long enough to make a picture with the great singer, Chaliapin, in London at the Elstree Studios. He's written a story for the opera star and it's all about Russia. So now we'll hear that vulgar boat song sung right.

Ain't That Right?

Lup Velez had been reminded of the fact that really nice people do not say "ain't". No sooner had the offender left than Will Rogers stepped up and said, "Never mind, I notice that a lot of people who ain't sayin' ain't, ain't eatin'."

The Story Rules

No matter how great the star, his fate depends almost entirely on the stories that he is assigned. And there are pitifully few screen stories of real merit.

New York counts it a banner year when ten successful stage plays are presented. There have never been more than thirty novels, ideally suited for screen adaptation published in one year. And yet, motion picture producers face the necessity of grinding out approximately 500 pictures annually. Naturally the great majority of them are bound to be pretty mediocre affairs.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer seems to have a knack of tying up the best screen vehicles, and as a result, their stars are box-office sensations. Witness the long succession of smash hits made by Norma Shearer; 'Divorcee,' 'Le Us Be Gay', 'Srangers May Kiss', 'A Free Soul" and "Private Lives". Without discounting Norma's ability in the least, it is only fair to give most of the credit for her great popularity to Irving Thalberg, one of the industry's master minds.—Screen Book Magazine."

The Silent Stars Now Talk

There Is No "Ex-Film Star"

Max Breen

There is no such thing as an ex-film-star. No matter how long she has been absent from the screen, or for what cause, the world will look up one evening and see her name once more in electric lights against a tolerant sky.

She is "making a come-back."

The reason for this is Glamour—the enveloping glamour of films, which enfolds her who acts for the screen equally with her who sits and watches it.

Once caught in that glamour none may escape. This is written in the Book of Fate—and it will take a great deal of rubbing out.

There are many causes for the disappearance of a star from the firmament.

The dwindled one may have suffered a spell of unpopularity—as most players do sooner or later, for popularity is a fluctuating quantity at best—and become disheartened.

She may have been the victim of a series of unsuitable roles, or bad films.

She may have offended the all-powerful studio executives, as did Jetta Goudal, by bringing a law-action against them. She may have fallen a victim to the imperious will of the microphone, which demands in its subjects either a suitable voice or the capability of developing one.

She may simply be out of date, like Theda Bara, who passed when the "vamp" became a human, likeable woman.

Or she may have been the victim of a series of accidents, such as befell Anna Q. Nilson.

There can be few more inspiring histories in the film world than that of this Scandinavian girl, who has put King Bruce and his spider to shame. To film-goers to-day she is hardly more than a name. But three years ago she was a favourite, growing in importance with each new role, and building her throne on the unstable base of public approval.

I remember says Max Breen in "Film Pictorial" her as one of the sunniest creatures that ever lighted-up the screen.

Then came Tragedy. Out riding one day, poor Anna Q. was thrown and fractured her hip, and thereafter remained immoveable in a rigid casing of plaster of paris for eight or nine months, in the Los Angeles Orthopaedic Hospital.

But there is something dogged about these Swedes. They do not give up. Greta Garbo may "dink she go home," but she keeps on.

So did Anna Q. With indomitable pluck she surrounded herself with music, colour, and fragrance. Her skin was tended as carefully as ever, her hair dressed as regularly, her mind kept tuned to working pitch, her spirits up to normal.

At last, one glad day, she walked upright.....and a little later walked into a studio and played the lead in "The Blockade."

But Tragedy was still stalking her. Part of the secret of her early success, as of most successful careers, had been a careful selection of the roles she was to play. After her long illness, she was so anxious to return to the screen that she rushed slap into the first part available—and her part in "The Blockade" proved too strong a blockade for her to circumvent.

NOT ANTI-CLIMAX.

So Anna retired from films, feeling very perplexed and a little hurt that her long and heroic fight should have reached such an anti-climax. She took a trip to Elrope, officially "convalescing" but actually trying to forget that such a place as Hollywood existed. And everywhere she went, people wondered why such a lovely girl was not "on the films."

Then the glamour drew her, inevitably and irresistibly, and Miss Nilson returned to Hollywood for

(Continued On Page 10.)

SIDE SHOWS ENTER THE FILM LAND

A Novel Picture With Strangest People

From the four corners of the earth they came to Hollywood—those mis-shapen, distorted creatures, whom Tod Browning summoned to make a daring picture called "Freaks."

Midgets, Siamese twins, pinheads, armless and legless wonders, they came from circuses and sideshows, from carnivals and music halls. Hollywood shuddered and the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studio dreaded their arrival.

But, after a few days, they became an established part of the studio life. They settled down into bungalows and apartments, came and went in cars and buses, worked and played and ceased to be a sensation. They might be freaks, but they were, first of all, human beings like everyone else. They made friends. They were cheerful and happy and content with life. They formed a new little world of their own on the studio sound stages or under the tent on the back lot.

And of this world Tod Browning was, says Jime Wooddard in the "Screen Book Magazine," the unchallenged ruler. For years this picture had been one of the favourite dreams of his directorial head. He knew these people. He had spent long years, working in circuses and tent shows. He understood the hearts and souls of these men and women whom an unkind quirk of fate had set apart for ever from normal human beings. Always he had wanted to bring them to the screen, not as monstrosities or horrifying creatures, but as simple colourful people, who lived and loved, played and suffered under the "big top."

He fashioned the story to fit them instead of trying to mould them to meet picture requirements. They might have been at home in the circus tents and wagons and sideshow museum sets which made the settings for the film. They came from a world of blaring bands, shrieking barkers, gaily-painted wagons, carpeted pits, colour, life, excitement and they walked into the same kind of a world, built for them on a studio lot.

With the exception of the Earles, Harry and Daisy, it was the first camera experience for all of them. They liked it from the very beginning. And, remember, each one of these queer people, freaks though they are, has been a world-famous, ballyhooed headliner in his own field. Every one is in the "big money" and used to curious crowds and applause.

Visitors and studio workers who went down to the "Freaks" stage when the picture first started to satisfy a morbid curiosity, stayed to watch and admire these people who seem to have no self-consciousness, no sense of their deformities.

"We have fun all the time," Frances O'Connor, the armless girl, laughs sitting on the edge of the circus ring, a caped coat around her white shoulders which bear no mark of the place where arms should have been.

When pretty Frances, with her long-lashed eyes and her golden-brown hair, wasn't talking to the other members of her strange company, or watching the shooting of scenes with a wide-eyed intense interest, she sewed delicate stitches, read magazines and books, played a skilful game of bridge using two slim, white feet in the place of the hands which she has never known.

"Frances has always been a happy child," her mother, who never leaves her side, explains. "She went to grade school and to high school just like other girls in our home town, Sheridan, Wyoming. The teachers at school taught her to sew and to use her feet. Of course, she learned to eat and dress herself with her toes as soon as she learned to talk."

Frances has been spending her summers in circuses and her winters in school at home since she was seven years old. She goes to parties and theatres like other girls. And she is very proud of the feet which have taken the place of hands. She cares for them, has them pedicured regularly and displays not one vestige of self-consciousness in using them.

The two blonde Earles Harry and Daisy, tiny and perfectly formed, were the veteran screen actors of the lot. Harry had played in two pictures at the Metro-Goldwyn Mayer Studios, the silent and talkie versions of 'The Unholy Three.' Daisy had appeared in several films at other studios.

"It's nice to be back," Harry said on the day of his arrival, speaking in his own high-pitched voice with the touch of accent which betrays his German birthplace. Then he talked for a while of his good friend, Lon Chaney, who had first introduced him to pictures.

There are four Earles, two other tiny sisters who did not appear in the picture but who were almost daily visitors at the studio. And, somewhere in Germany, are four others, brothers and sisters, who are normally sized like the mother and father. What queer streak of nature divided the Schnieder family of Stolpen, Germany, in this manner, no scientist can discover.

"We were ordinary sized babies," Harry explained one day.. "No one noticed that we were going to be midgets until we suddenly stopped growing when we were about three. Father took us all over Eurobe, trying to find some cure for the glandular trouble which caused our size but no one could do anything about it."

One by one, beginning with Grace, the oldest sister, they left Germany to come to American circuses. When all of them, Grace, who is now twenty-six, Daisy, one year younger, Harry, a year younger than Daisy and eighteen-year-old Tiny, had finished public school and had arrived in this country they concocted a singing and dancing act and toured from coast to coast in vaudeville. They can play musical instruments, sing, and dance all kinds of intricate steps. They live with an aunt, from whom they borrowed their stage-name, Earles, and enjoy every minute of their lives.

"When I was about thirteen, I was terribly unhappy," Harry confesses with a smile, "I felt so strongly the difference between the other boys at school and me. But, after awhile, I got used to it. Now we forget about it and don't notice it at all."

The Earles and the Hilton Sisters, Siamese twins, were the only members of the "Freaks" company who ate in the studio dining room or rambled around the lot, visiting other stages and other people. The rest of the troupe had its meals served in a special room near the stage and were taken care of by their attendants. They spent all their leisure time in this room or on the stage, watching the others at work.

But unless you thought about it, suddenly you completely forgot that Daisy and Violet Hilton were joined together by a bond which can never be broken. They were so completely individual, so entirely different in personality when they spoke. Beautifully dressed, immaculately groomed, their auburn hair waved and close-cut, they are just two normal girls who chat and laugh and seem to be having a swell time. They both openly admitted that they liked the studio, that they would like to make more pictures and that their screen favourites were Bob Montgomery and Marie Dressler. And they spent much of their spare-time on the sets of these two stars, watching them act and chatting to them when they could between scenes.

"We don't mind having people stare at us," Daisy said one day. "We're used to it. We've never known anything else. We're happier now than we have been for a long time because we're entirely on our own. We can do as we please, go where we please and think what we please."

The girls were born in Brighton, England, twenty-three years ago. They don't know who their parents were and they are searching the records of that part of England to try to find their own people. When they were tiny children, they were brought to this country by a man and woman, who were their guardians until a Texas court freed them a short time ago and awarded them the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, which represented the remainder of the money they had earned during the years.

"They taught us to read and write, to sing and play musical instruments and to dance, because it increased our value," Daisy went on, speaking of those guardians who had been kind to them but who had never permitted them to talk to people alone or to write or receive uncensored letters, "but it is so good to be free."

The twins lived in an apartment, brought a coloured maid with them to the studio in their big black sedan and were the center of attraction wherever they went.

Then there was Schlitze, the belle of the ball, the prima donna of the troupe, the favourite of the gang, the leading spirit of the day's fun; Schlitze, who is forty years old and has the mentality of a happy child of three. They call Schlitze a pinhead, because she has a tiny head on an average sized body. But she isn't a pinhead at heart. She is just a little girl who has never grown up and who laughs and plays and is at

(Continued on page 10).

INDIAN TEXTILE PAGE.

STUDY OF TEXTILE IMPORTS INTO INDIA

COMPARISON WITH 1930 AND 1929

Intense Japanese Competition In India

The following study of Cotton Textile Imports into India, for the year 1931 and comparison with the previous two years will be read with interest. It shows the impetus of Swadeshi spirit and the shifting of the competition from Lancashire to Japan:—

The importations of cotton yarns were fairly steady throughout the year. The rate of importation was somewhat higher than during the second half of 1930, but nothing like so high as in the first half of 1930, with the result that the year's importation amounted to 32.3 million lbs. as against 34.3 million lbs. in 1930 and 49 million lbs. in 1929.

GREY SINGLES

About half the total quantity of yarns imported in 1931 were grey single—17½ million lbs. The imports of grey single yarns below 30s counts were negligible, but there were fairly heavy imports of yarns of 30s-40s counts—13 million lbs., as against 14.9 million lbs. in 1930 and 16 million lbs. in 1929. The import trade in these counts has recently become almost a monopoly of China, whose sendings in 1931 amounted to 11½ million lbs. China's gains in this trade appear to have been made at the expense of Japan whose sendings in 1931 dwindled down to about 400,000 lbs. The present trouble in China will probably put a stop to these imports in the immediate future and it remains to be seen whether this trade will be captured by the Indian mills. The imports of finer count grey yarns, i.e., 40s and above, amounted to 3.7 million lbs. as compared with 3.1 million lbs. in 1930 and 7.7 million lbs. in 1929. This import trade in finer count grey singles such as it was, remained in the hands of the United Kingdom.

GREY DOUBLED YARNS

Imports of grey folded yarns in 1931 totalled 3.7 million lbs. as compared with 3.1 million lbs. in 1930 and 5.6 million lbs. in 1929. The trade was shared between England—2 million lbs.; China—2 million lbs. and Japan—300,000 lbs. China's progress in this trade is evidenced by the fact that her imports were double those of the previous year whereas England's imports remained the same and Japan's imports were 800,000 lbs. less.

BLEACHED YARNS

India's total takings of bleached yarns in 1931 were 3.6 million lbs. as against 4.1 million lbs. in 1930 and 5.6 million lbs. in 1929. England's share of this trade amounted to 2.2 million lbs. which was 500,000 less than the previous year; Japan's share was 445,000 lbs. as against 434,000 lbs. in 1930.

COLOURED YARNS

Imports of single coloured yarns amounted to 1.2 million lbs. and of folded coloured yarns 280,000 lbs. as against 1.9 million lbs. and 420,000 lbs. in 1930. The import trade in coloured yarns is monopolised by Lancashire, but has fallen off very materially in recent years owing to the competition of Indian mills.

MERCERSED YARNS

The imports of mercerised yarns during 1931, 1930 and 1929 have been respectively 4.6, 3.7 and 5.9 million lbs. The recovery during 1931, as compared with 1930, is noteworthy. This trade has been a monopoly of Japan for the last 4 years or more.

SEWING COTTON

Indian mills are not adequately equipped to produce the better classes of sewing cottons, and as a consequence, imports have not fallen off greatly in recent years. In 1931, India's takings of sewing cotton amounted to 1.8 million lbs.

COTTON PIECEGOODS

The total importations of Cotton Piecegoods in 1931 amounted to742 million yards. This figure compares with 1253 million yards in 1930, and 1910 million yards in 1929. The trade in British piecegoods has suffered very heavily indeed as may be judged from the fact that in 1931 England sent out only 357 million yards of cloth to India as compared with 797 million yards in 1930 and 1276 million yards in 1929. Japan which is the second largest supplier of piecegoods has not suffered to anything like the same extent, her sendings in 1931 amounting to 336 million yards as against 390 million yards in 1930 and 521 million yards in 1929. The United States of America sent more than 18 million yards of piecegoods to India in 1931—of which over 15 million yards were dents. Italy supplied 11 million yards of cotton piecegoods to India in 1931 as compared with 14 million yards in 1930. No other country supplied more than 10 million yards during the year.

PLAIN GREY PIECEGOODS

Imports during 1931 reached a figure of 163 million yards as against 254 million yards in 1930 and 433 million yards in 1929. Out of this total, the United Kingdom supplied only 27 million yards and Japan 133 million yards. In the years 1930 and 1929, England's sendings of plain greys were 40 million and 90 million and Japan's 210 million and 325 million yards. The Japanese imports in the above class of goods are almost wholly composed of Longcloth and Shirtings of which she sent to India 127 million yards during the year. This figure compares with 201 million yards in 1930 and 299 million yards in 1929. England has apparently been unable to compete in Grey Longcloth and Shirting styles, and her sendings during the year in this particular line amounted to only just over 2 million yards. England's sendings in greys now consist almost exclusively of Jaconets, Madapollams and Mulls, of which she sent 22 million yards in 1931 as against 29 million yards in 1930 and 58 million yards in 1929. Since the introduction of the specific duties in 1930, the imports of plain grey cloth of coarse counts into India have practocally ceased, but there would still appear to be room for an expansion of the Indian Mills' trade in medium counts Shirtings and Longcloths of over 38 inches width.

BORDERED GREYS (DHOTIES)

The tremendous falling off in the importations of Grey Dhoties during the last two or three years has, perhaps, been the most striking feature of the piece-goods import statistics, and it is probable that a great deal of the trade which was formerly held by England in this class of goods has permanently passed into the hands of Indian Mills, who have undoubtedly demonstrated their capacity to produce lines suited to the tastes of the Indian consumer in all but the very finest qualities. In 1931, the total importations of Grey Dhoties, Saries and Scarves amounted to 87 million yards as compared with 305 millions and 492 million yards respectively in 1930 and 1929. England's loss of trade is reflected by the fact that in 1931, she supplied to India only 28 million yards of grey dhoties as against 250 million yards in 1930 and 442 million yards in 1929. Not only has England lost trade to the Indian Mills but also to Japan, whose sendings of grey dhoties to India in 1931 were 50 million yards (more than twice England's sendings) as against 58 million yards in 1930 and 49 million yards in 1929. Although Japan's export of Dhoties to India is nothing like India's production of Dhoties, her rate of progress is somewhat disturbing, and it may be that in the near future, she will form a formidable competitor to the local mills.

BLEACHED GOODS

The falling off in the total importations of bleached goods during 1931 was also very marked. India's takings during the year of all classes of bleached cotton goods amounted to 2603 million yards as against 350 million yards in 1930 and 477 million yards in 1929. England supplied 198 million yards as compared with 305 million yards during the previous year and 446 million yards in 1929. England is apparently losing to Japan her position as the premier supplier of bleached shirtings. In 1931, England's sendings of bleached shirtings were 33 million yards only as compared with 35 million yards from Japan. In 1930 and 1929, England's sendings of bleached shirtings were respectively 70 million yards and 88 million yards as compared with 16 million yards and less than 6 million yards from Japan. The phenomenal progress made by Japan in the bleached shirting trade is also adversely affecting Indian mills.

England sent 139 million yards of bleached mulls to India in 1931 as against 149 million yards in 1930 and 204 million yards in 1929. Competition from Japan and from Indian mills in this particular style of goods is not yet very severe—but Japan's sendings of Mulls in 1931-32 million yards—indicate that she is endeavouring to capture a larger share of the trade.

Similarly Japan is making substantial progress as a supplier of Nainsooks, of which she sent in 1931 11.6 million yards as against 7.9 million yards from Great Britain. In 1930 England's share of the import trade in Bleached Nainsooks was 6-1/2 times as great as that of Japan.

The falling off in the import trade in bleached dhoties is another noteworthy feature of the year's statistics. India's takings in 1931 in this style amounted to 2.8 million yards as compared with 21 million yards in 1930 and 5.2 million yards in 1929. This trade has apparently been captured, for the time being at any rate, by Indian mills.

PRINTED GOODS

As India is as yet not equipped to produced large quantities of printed goods, it is somewhat surprising that there was a substantial falling off in the importations of printed goods in 1931. The imports for the last three years have been respectively 92 million, 134 million and 209 million yards. It is possible that some of the decrease is accounted for by a greater use of hand-block printed fabrics produced in India. The economic depression must also have contributed to the falling off in demand.

Here again the import figures show that Japan is gaining ground at Great Britain's expense. Japan's sendings of printed goods to India during the year amounted to 42 million yards as against 44 million from Great Britain. In the previous year, Japan's share on the trade amounted to 34 million yards as against 92 million yards from Great Britain. The printed styles imported from Japan chiefly consisted of printed drills and jeans, and printed shirtings, which compete very severely with woven striped shirtings and fancies produced by Indian mills.

DYED GOODS

Imports of piece dyed goods in 1931 reached the figure of 87 million yards as compared with 117 million yards in 1930 and 146 million yards in 1929. Japan's share of this trade amounted to 29 million yards, which compares with 27 million yards sent in 1930 and 25 million yards sent in 1929. In other words, in spite of a smaller total trade, Japan's share was greater than in either of the two previous years.

England sent 50 million yards

(Continued on page 9)

Have you seen our "Silk Finish" varieties

of mercerised **Poplins, Coatings, Cord Cloths, Suitings, Sarees, etc., in a host** of designs and colours?

Pay a visit

to our following retail shops and the moment you touch them you will stop buying Silk piece-goods and other goods.

Because,

our goods equal any of the finest fabrics in the class that have been imported in India.

You will also see

full range of sorts in multicoloured designs in different sizes of dainty Teapoy covers, Table covers, Napkins, Towels, Bed covers, Handkerchiefs, fine Dhoties, Sarees, Mulmulls, Nainsooks, Voils, plain Longcloths, Twills, Drills, Satin Ducks, Satin Drills, Shirtings, Sucies, Tapestry and Curtain cloth, etc.,

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Sons, Ltd.

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THE CURRIMBHOY GOODS ARE FAMOUS FOR THEIR QUALITY AND DURABILITY AT ECONOMIC PRICES.

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Indian Yarns

Manufactured by

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPG., WVG. & MFG. CO.'S "EMPRESS MILLS", NAGPUR,

THE SVADESHI MILLS, BOMBAY,

THE AHMEDABAD ADVANCE MILLS, AHMEDABAD,

THE TATA MILLS, BOMBAY.

All Descriptions of Cloth

Plain and Fancy, Grey, Bleached and Dyed,

Coarse and Fine

AT MILL PRICES

Retail Shop in Bombay:

Kalkadevi Road, near Princess Street.

The above Companies' Goods are also available

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

At Prices Fixed By The Mills At:

Ahmedabad, Akola, Amritsar, Bangalore, Barakar, Bezwada, Bilaspur, Bombay, Burhanpur, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Chaibassa, Coimbatore, Delhi, Hubli, Jubbulpore, Karachi, Madras, Muzaffarpur, Nagpur, Patna, Raipur, Ranchi, Rangoon, Sambalpur, Secunderabad, Shimoga, Sholapur and Wardha.

TATA SONS, LTD.

Agents.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon Selection of Gramophone Records; 9-10 p.m. News in Hindi, New York opening, Liverpool closing and Bombay current Rates; 9-20 p.m. Classical and Light Music by Sitaram Gavaiya (Orcha State) with Dattaram Parwalker (Sarangi).

POSTAL NOTICE:—Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per S.S. "Kidderpore" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2-0 p.m. on Thursday the 7th inst.

SEASON TICKET FOUND:—A quarterly season ticket between Chembur and Bombay, ending 31st May, 1932 is found. The owner can see Mr. Bhawoorao H. Chemburker, Jaswant Baug, Chembur.

RAHIMTULLA DISPENSARY:—The number of patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla, Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ended 2nd inst. was 225, of these 154 were males and 71 females.

BILL CLERKS ASSOCIATION:—The annual meeting of this Association was held at the office of Messrs. C. H. Sopariwalla and Co. at Raja Bahadur Motilal's Mansions, Hamam Street. Mr. Mohanlal N. Mehta was elected President, Mr. Sorab J. Karaka as Vice president), and Mr. Ratilal Dayabhai Dalal as Secretary.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY:—In the Junior Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, Final match between St. Mary's High School, and St. Xavier's High School, which comes off to-day (Thursday) at 5.30 p.m. at the Western India Football Association Ground, Cooperage, the cup will be presented to the winner after the close of the Match.

GODAVARIBAI DISPENSARY AT JAFRABAD:—The total number of patients (male, females and children) treated in the Bai Godavaribai Ramji Vora Charitable Dispensary at Jafrabad were as under:—

During the month of January, 1536, February 2497, and March 3271.

The total number of patients treated for three months was 7104.

Bombay Agricultural Research Committee

Bombay Government have appointed the Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind and the Director of Veterinary Service, Bombay Presidency, (Superintendent Civil Veternary Department, Bombay Presidency) to be official members of the Provincial Agricultural Research Committee in place of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, and Mr. K. Hewlett, Principal, Bombay Veterinary College. They are also pleased to appoint Mr. Manohardas Kauramal, zamindar, Nawabshah, to be a non-official member of the committee for a period of three years.

Late Mr. F. W. Allison

A Resolution of the Government of Bombay states:—

"The Governor in Council has learnt with deep regret the news of the death of Mr. F. W. Allison, I.C.S., on the eve of his retirement. During a service of more than 30 years he filled with distinction important offices in the service of Government including the offices of District and Sessions Judge and of Secretary to Government, Legal Department, and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs. He also officiated as a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Bombay. His long service was marked throughout by ability, industry and conspicuous devotion to duty. The Governor in Council desires to record his sympathy with the members of Mr. Allison's family in their bereavement."

Chembur Conviction

The Captain of H. S. Dal, Chembur, who was released on parole was arrested by the Chembur Police on Monday and taken to Bandra lock-up. He was placed before Bandra Magistrate who sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

NARIMAN IN GOOD HEALTH AND WELL TREATED IN JAIL

Property In Bombay Attached For Non-Payment Of Fine

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Rumours which have been rife in Bombay that Mr. K.F. Nariman's health has seriously broken down in jail are, the "Bombay Chronicle" is glad to learn, without any foundation.

Mr. Nariman is in the best of health and is being treated with as much consideration as can be expected in the Bijapur Jail.

PROPERTY ATTACHED.

Some days ago, a distress warrant was issued by the Bijapur authorities for the attachment of Mr. Nariman's personal property in the small cottage which he had been occupying recently at Purbhadevi, Elphinstone Road, and the contents of the cottage were accordingly taken possession of by the De Lisle Road Police. Yesterday articles to the value of Rs. 200, the amount of the fine, were removed. They will be kept for ten days, and if the fine is not paid, they will be sold to realise the same.

RAMCHANDRA BHATT ACQUITTED

Complainant "A Man Of Questionable Character"

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Judgment was delivered to-day by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum acquitting Mr. Ramchandra Bhatt who was charged with criminal intimation by V. M. Dalal.

Complainant was filed on January 26, by Mr. V. M. Dalal against Mr. Bhatt under section 506 Criminal Procedure Code, alleging that accused had met him at Bhuleshwar on or about January 22 and told him that unless he furnished the names of certain persons to the C.I.D. (in connection with investigations by C.I.D. against complainant) accused would see that complainant suffered for it.

Inspector Ajrekar, of the C.I.D. produced two typed letters in court, each with a covering letter by Mr. Bhatt alleged to be written by complainant to blackmail accused and thereby extort from accused Rs. 100.

ADDITIONAL WITNESSES.

Complainant applied to-day in court for permission to produce four more witnesses. Mr. Mohanlal Desai, for Mr. Bhatt objected and drew the attention of the Magistrate for the fact that at a previous hearing complainant, when cross-examined by Mr. Desai, had said that he had no other witness than the one previously examined.

Mr. Desai submitted that complainant was now trying to put up false witnesses to support his story at the fag-end of the case when the cross-examination was over.

The Magistrate rejected complainant's application.

Addressing complainant, Mr. Desai said to-day in court: "You have brought several cases against several persons and failed to prove them. Is that not so?"

Complainant: "Yes."

In his judgment the Magistrate remarked that complainant was a man of questionable character who had been twice fined under section 250 C.P.C. for making false complaints and was at present bound over for one year under a Chapter case for good behaviour. His evidence, therefore, could not be believed. The evidence of Kassamally, the one Mohammedan witness produced by complainant, did not disclose any criminal offence on the part of the accused.

On the other hand, accused said that he had never met complainant and that complaint had been filed only after accused had received blackmailing letters demanding Rs. 100 as hush-money which accused had refused to pay. On the whole, therefore, the Magistrate was not satisfied that the complainant had made out a prima facie case of criminal intimidation against accused. Therefore, accused was discharged.

Unfortunately, the letters produced by Mr. Ajrekar and exhibited in court were typed and the signature of complainant was also typed. Therefore, it was difficult for the Magistrate to say that the letters were written by complainant. But if it could be proved that the letters were from the complainant, then accused had got a remedy to prosecute complainant under Sections 3 and 5 of I.P.C. for attempt at extortion.

INDUCING MEN TO PRACTISE RELIGIOUS BELIEFS

Baha'u'llah's Message

"There is a drastic reaction in the world to-day against religion" said Mrs. Keith Ransom Kehler, International Bahai Teacher, addressing a large audience at the Prathna Samaj on Monday evening on "The Great Message of Baha'u'llah."

"When people learn that I am promulgating the renewal of religious faith many answer: 'but the world is already sundered and torn through religion; let's forget religion and turn to reason:

"If history offered us any evidence of any outstanding spiritual advancement" she continued, "except through the advent of a great religious Teacher, I might lend a sympathetic ear; but as every present civilisation had a religious origin I must turn to religion for the release of those spiritual energies that have ever enabled humanity to advance. To whatever degree their loftier teachings are abandoned as they fall into decay, they always represent higher culture than that which they have uprooted and replaced.

"The supreme purpose of Baha-u'llah, founder of the Bahai Movement, is to induce men to practise rather than to profess their religious beliefs, for in their practice we would establish that great expected peace and good-will on earth."

LAST LECTURE.

Mrs. Keith Ransom-Kehler will deliver her last public lecture to-day at the Sir Cawasji J. Hall on "The Bahai Solution of World Problems."

All Tenders For Sterling Rejected On Wednesday

All tenders for sterling received on Wednesday, the 6th April, have been rejected. £500,000 will be offered for tender on Tuesday, the 12th April on the same conditions as previously announced.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY

Calcutta Customs Score Easy Victory

Wednesday.

To-day's game in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament in which the Calcutta Customs secured the verdict against the B. E. S. T. Sports by seven goals to nil was nothing to enthuse over. It was apparent early in the game that the Customs were not going to extend themselves. So easily did they take matters that the first goal was scored only after 20 minutes' play by Seaman. Only a minute later, however, Vears scored again. After that there was no further scoring before the interval.

After the change-over the first quarter was again a blank. Deefholts was the first to break the spell. A minute later Vears got past. Then Asad Ali scored from a corner. Deefholts and Asad Ali finished the good work bringing their side's tally to seven.

Line-ups:

Calcutta Customs:—Jardine; Moshin, Brendish; Neol, Shaukat Ali, Davies; Vears, Henderson, Deefholts, Asad Ali, Seaman.

B.E.S.T. Sports: Lobo; Fialho, Vee vers; D'Souza, Spilling, Fernandes; Gangaram, D'Souza, Lewis, Green, Noronha.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS ..... 7 goals
B. E. S. T. SPORTS ..... Nil.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

5-30 p.m. Lonavla Wanderers vs. Kirkee United.

The Poona Aga Khan Hockey Tournament commenced on Monday evening when the Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners defeated the Vincentians by one goal to nil.

NO IMPERIAL PREFERENCE WITHOUT FREEDOM

(Continued from page 1.)

tures, iron and steel goods, machinery, sugar, oils and vehicles. And on these we should have to give preference which would give us no corresponding or commensurate advantage in such preference as we may obtain in return on our exports on which as I have said we do not need any preference.

NO PREFERENCE WITHOUT FREEDOM

Mr. A. D. Shroff, a member of the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce, said:

"The announcement made by Sir George Rainy in the Assembly regarding India's participation in the Ottawa Economic Conference is an issue of first-rate importance and ought to engage the serious attention of the public.

I find that in certain quarters an attempt has been made to show that though ten years ago there was little inducement for India to enter into preferential tariff agreements with other members of the British Empire, conditions now have so radically changed that this country cannot now afford to ignore the plea for a reconsideration of the past attitude.

Whilst recognising the most important change of Great Britain in her own interest (she has been converted from free trade to protection), I do not see how it benefits anybody to be blind to the solid reality of India still continuing to be more predominantly a producer of raw materials and foodstuffs and to be more actively aspiring for the industrial exploitation of her natural resources to provide diversified channels of employment for the bulk of her half-starved population.

It cannot also be forgotten that the industrial ambitions of the country at various stages are thwarted by the uncontrolled competition of Empire manufacturers of long standing. Advocates of reciprocal preferences between Indian and other members of the Empire have yet, therefore, to make out a case for the revision of the country's attitude that it is not in our interests to enter into any such arrangement unless we are prepared to suffer a self-inflicted wound in the way of a permanent handicap on our industrial progress and advancement.

FISCAL AUTONOMY.

There is too much loose talk about fiscal autonomy. Under the circumstances in which we live, I have always looked upon it as a sham, if not a snare. It is the exercise of this same much-wanted autonomy which drove Pandit Malaviya from the Assembly. And who wields this autonomy for India? A Government which by law and in practice is not only irresponsible to the elected representatives of the people but is even hardly responsive to the popular wishes. In theory, there is no interference from the Great Moghul in Whitehall, but it is hard to believe that he does not influence the decisions of the Government of India. So long, therefore, as the politicies under this Fiscal Autonomy Convention are not formulated by a responsible Indian Government, no Indian who knows anything about business can feel enthusiastic about this convention, of the existence of which we are oft, but needlessly, reminded.

EXCHANGE POLICY.

I must also warn the gullible Indian public of another reality. It will not be disputed, I am sure, that the effect of tariffs and fiscal arrangements can be substantially altered by currency and exchange policy. Are we not too painfully aware of the fact that the protection originally granted to the steel industry was soon found to be inadequate because of Government's policy to give an inflated value to the rupee? Where is your fiscal autonomy when the Secretary of State by linking the rupee to sterling has, irrespective of other considerations, imparted a definite stimulus to trade with Great Britain? What I would wish the public to realise is whether, when there is so much insistence laid on financial safeguards which as enunciated and expounded by Lord Reading deny us unfettered control over currency and exchange, we are prepared, with open eyes, either to attach any value to this so-called boon of fiscal autonomy or to enter into any agreement for reciprocal preferences.

BARGAINING COUNTER.

I honestly believe that as a business proposition reciprocal preferences cannot be seriously discussed as calculated to promote our economic well-being. I believe such reciprocal arrangement has value only as a bargaining counter when this country is striving for her political freedom. Let us assure Great Britain that as soon as she agrees to confer political freedom on India as a self-governing dominion in the British Empire, India will agree to reciprocal preferences though such an arrangement may involve some sacrifice on her part."

"NO CAUSE FOR ALARM."

Mr. H. P. Mody, President of the Bombay Millowners' Association, interviewed, next, said he did not think there was any occasion for alarm at the decision to represent India at the Ottawa Conference. When Great Britain abandoned free trade and embarked on a policy of protection the question of reciprocal arrangement between the different parts of the Empire became insistent and called for a solution.

"I do not think," Mr. Mody added, "India could have held aloof and refused even to look at the problem. Whether Imperial Preference is sound policy for India or not, has nothing to do with the question of India's representation at the Ottawa Conference. It is open to the representatives of India and the Legislature of the country to refuse to be drawn into any reciprocal arrangements such as Great Britain is expected to effect with the other Dominions.

BUSINESS PROPOSITION.

"It is a strictly business proposition," he continued, "and must be examined from the only conceivable point of view from which India can look at it, namely, whether it is in the interests of India to give preferential treatment to the other component units of the Commonwealth. Any scheme evolved by the Conference would have to be examined on considerations which should leave out of account the political aspect of the problem. It may be that as a producer principally of raw materials the advantage to India from any general scheme of Imperial Preference is not apparent, but at the present stage, it is impossible to dogmatise about the matter. The issue is, by no means, so simple as some people choose to believe. We do not know, for instance, how India's position would be affected in foreign countries by standing outside the arrangements which the rest of the Empire might make.

"These are questions which require hard thinking, and are not to be solved by adherence to preconceived notions. I have no doubt that so far, at any rate, as the Legislature is concerned, it will examine the findings of the Ottawa Conference from the single point of view of Indian interest, first, second and last."

8 Year Old Boy Fatally Injured In Motor Accident

An eight-year-old boy was fatally injured in a motor accident which occurred on Wednesday morning at Delisle Road Bombay. The name of the deceased is Shivram Dhondu and he was residing at Raju Kamathi Chawl. He was knocked down by motor car No. Bom. Z 5502 driven by one Gulam Jilani Kamzani. The coroner will hold an inquest to-day (Thursday).

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The "Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON.
New York, April 6.

Previous Closing	3.77-3/8
To-day's Closing	3.80-3/4

T. T. ON NEW YORK.
London, April 6.

Previous Closing	3.77-1/4
To-day's Opening	3.77-1/4
To-day's Closing	3.80
Difference	plus 2-3/4

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.
MAY.
New York, April 6.

Previous Closing Rate ...	6.16
To-day's Opening Rate ...	6.10
Difference	—.06
To-day's Closing Rate ...	6.02
Difference	—.14

Broach Expectation Rs. 177.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
MAY.
Liverpool, April6.

To-day's Closing Rate ...	4.53
To-day's Opening Rate ...	4.51
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate ...	4.41
Difference	—.12

LONDON SILVER MARKET.
London, April 6.

Silver Ready	17
Lower	—4 as.
Silver Forward	17-1/16
Lower	—4 as.

Market:—India and China sold.

BOMBAY MARKET.
Bombay, April 6.

Market was closed.

E.E. 7618.

FOR BITES & STINGS APPLY Zam-Buk

THE WONDERFUL HERBAL OINTMENT

THE bites of mosquitos, gnats, ants, scorpions, spiders and leeches, often cause serious swellings, abscesses and blood-poison. Keep inflammation and disease out of your skin by smearing Zam-Buk ointment over the sore place. Zam-Buk is scientifically prepared from valuable herbal extracts. It contains exceptional soothing and antiseptic properties. Zam-Buk expels all poison, it prevents swelling and discoloration, and grows new healthy skin. All chemists and medicine dealers sell Zam-Buk at Re. One or Rs. 2-4 a box.

GUARANTEED FREE FROM ANIMAL FAT.

Agents in Bombay, Kemp & Co., Ltd., Charni Road, Bombay.

PATHE CINEMA TO-DAY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10

THE PICTURE PALACE PAR EXCELLENCE.

A. E. W. MASON'S GREAT NOVEL

"AT THE VILLA ROSE"

The most fascinating mystery story ever filmed

YOU SIMPLY MUST SEE IT

PATHE SOUND GAZETTE

Look out for

THE GRAND NATIONAL

EXCLUSIVELY FILMED BY PATHE GAZETTE

Saturday Next

PRINCE OF DIAMONDS

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AILEEN PRINGLE and IAN KEITH

THE GREATEST THRILL DRAMA OF THE YEAR.

Book your seats early at ROSES Or THE THEATRE

Phone 41561

LEAGUE OF NATIONS' UNION IN BOMBAY

Inaugurated Before Gathering Of Twelve

Before a gathering of less than a dozen persons, the League of Nations Union was inaugurated in the Improvement Trust Building on Wednesday evening. Mr. Mavji Govind Seth presided.

The chairman in his opening remarks spoke on the importance of universal brotherhood and the necessity of drawing different nations together. He then referred to the important work the League of Nations was doing and welcomed the Union in the City, expressing the hope that youngmen of the city will take up the work of intellectual co-operation and other researches in collaboration with the League of Nations.

Prof. V. G. Rao then moved a provisional committee of Mrs. Masani, Mrs. Daphatary, Dr. Tirodkar, Prof. Rao and Mr. Turkhad. He said Mr. M. R. Jayakar was approached to be its chairman, but he had not yet decided in the matter. The proposition was agreed to.

Mr. M. V. Venkateswaran and Miss Rustomji then spoke on the splendid work the League of Nations was doing.

MR. C. F. ANDREWS

It is understood Mr. C. F. Andrews will arrive in Bombay about the 12th instant, and will sail for England by the s.s. "Maloja" on the 16th instant.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

April 6.

Clan Meckeller, Waterhouse, Liverpool.
Svekomba, Leen, Genoa.
Garbeta, Lewcon, Calcutta.
Silveram, Ervin, New York.

DEPARTURES.

April 7.

Pasha, Murray, Tuticorin.
Tottori Maru, Inadee, Kobe.
Keelung, Metcalf, Karachi.
Varsova, Rowe, Busrah.

LOADING.

April 6.

Steamer Baroda for Busrah.
Steamer Argun Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Victoria for Genoa.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Viceroy of India:—The P. & O. S N Co.'s English mail steamer Viceroy of India is expected to arrive here to-day at about 3 a.m. from London with the outward mails of the 24th ultimo, a general cargo and 133 passengers.

S.S. Clan Mackeller:—The J F Co.'s steamer Clan Mackeller arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

S.S. Soekomba: The T M Co.'s steamer Soekomba, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers and hence she will sail to-day for Java with through passengers.

S.S. Garbeta:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Garbeta arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S.S. Silveram:—The Volkart Bros' steamer Silveram arrived in harbour yesterday from New York with a general cargo.

S.S. Tottori Maru:—The N Y K steamer Tottori Maru will sail to-day for Kobe with a general cargo.

S.S. Varsova:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Varsova will sail to-day for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

COMPLEXION CAN BE LOVELY LIKE FLOWERS

But it is essential for skin to have its best and scientific food to retain and restore its health, a blossom and a lift to reveal the true beauty. The most appropriate tonic for skin is

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1932

WANTED: A LIVE MAYOR!

The Municipal Corporation of Bombay will meet to-day to elect its President for the ensuing year. The election loses much of the interest and reality it ought to have as a test of the character of the Corporation by the fact that it takes place with the restriction imposed by the long-established custom which confines the choice of the Corporators to a representative of a particular community. This is an anachronism which ought to have been abolished long ago. It is out of keeping with the progressive spirit of the age and it is especially obnoxious at a juncture when efforts are being made by reactionaries to foster the communal spirit in political and municipal life.

FIVE CANDIDATES.

However, the system survives and this year the choice must be that of a Hindu member. There are five candidates in the field. Dr. Javle stands first in mere length of service to the Corporation and for that reason alone will, no doubt, receive a fair measure of support. Dr Javle, however, though an active and well-intentioned member of the Corporation has combined a loyalty to vested interests with an incorrigible tendency to play the buffoon in debate and we could not regard his election as wholly desirable in the interests of the City. Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, a young member who bears an honoured name, has managed to inspire quite a number of people with almost as high an appreciation of his abilities as he holds himself. He has filled a prominent role in the Corporation for the past few years but he is pedantic, didactic and somewhat too capable a defender of conservative and even reactionary interests and, if elected, his course during his year of office would follow well-worn grooves. Mr. L. R. Tairsee has been for some years tied to the apron strings of constituted authority, or its representatives, and has little else to recommend him but a certain kind of eccentricity in debate.

THE UNWANTED KIND.

The Bombay Corporation is badly in need of a President to guide its deliberations who will boldly strike out a new line of action, who will leave the old well-worn ut and endeavour to initiate new and bold policies that will rescue it from the slough of conventional bureaucratism into which it has drifted. Most of our Presidents in recent years have been mere constitutional figure-heads leaving all authority and initiative to the Municipal Commissioner and alternating between respectful submission to his policies and subservience to the leaders of the Progressive Party. Mr. J. Bomanjehram, who it was hoped would pursue an independent and capable line of his own, has proved a grave disappointment and lost himself and the Corporation in an obsession for counsel's opinion as his guide in all difficulties. The President of a great deliberative body should be his own master and strong enough to decide his own rulings. His refusal to allow the Corporation to discuss certain topics of vital interest to the ratepayers on the ground that they are "political" is one of the prize exhibits of the absurdities produced by this habit of taking refuge in counsel's opinion. The President himself provided an ironical comment on his own ruling in this respect by entering into a most controversial discussion of a political character with the Governor at the Mayor's Banquet

AND THE WANTED.

As we have said we want to get out of these old grooves. The Corporation requires to be shaken out of its lethargy and made to realise that its duty is to stand for the common people and not to protect vested interests; to advance with the times and not to be the obedient slave of reactionaries. For this reason we should view the election of any of the three candidates we have mentioned without enthusiasm if not with definite disfavour. There are a number of members who are keenly desirous of serving the City's interests in a spirit of progress and real concern for the welfare of the common people. They should combine and concentrate to secure the election of one of the two candidates, Mr. Balubhai T. Desai and Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, who more truly represent popular interests. Both have an equal length of service in the Corporation. Both are staunch nationalists. If the latter has a stronger municipal record as a member of the Standing Committee for the last six years, the former has been more prominent as a Congress worker. Nationalists and independent members may find it difficult to choose between them but they should combine to secure the election of which of them figures in the final poll.

People's Rights Also Inviolate

The clear, straightforward views of Sir Mirza Ismail, Dewan of Mysore, on the question of the Princes and the Federation are an appreciable improvement upon the considered vagueness of the resolutions of the Princes' Chamber. Sir Mirza strongly criticises the dilatory tactics of the Chamber, saying that its present attitude is "really no advance on its attitude of over a year ago." Commenting on the reference of the question of unicameral or bicameral legislature to a committee to report to the Chamber some eight months hence, the Mysore Dewan very mildly says: "This, to say the least, is an extraordinary decision. Do those responsible for it seriously propose that all progress should be delayed till then?" With regard to several other details, too, he observes, "the Chamber should rather help in the completion of the Federal picutre than wait for others to complete it."

The pity of it is that Sir Mirza, as well as the Princes' Chamber, is still suspiciously silent on the vital question of the share of representation to be allocated to the Governments and the people of the States joining the Federation. Sir Mirza dwells at some length on the comparatively less important question of the bicameral or unicameral legislature, but says nothing about the right of the States' people to be represented by popular election. It almost seems as if there were a conspiracy of silence among the Princes on this question. There is a real danger of the right of the States' people to representation going by default unless they keep up a very vigorous agitation in defence of that and other fundamental rights. It is no use saying that the States' peoples' representation is a domestic question of the States that should be left to the sweet will of the Rulers and that the States themselves may be safely trusted to respond to the democratic influences that will be at work under the new constitution. Those influences will be largely defined and limited by the constitution itself. This fact is fully appreciated by the Princes who are so anxious to get all their Treaty Rights embodied in the constitution with a view to their perpetuation.

The States' people, too, have their rights "inviolate and inviolable," and these must be duly recognised in the new constitution itself. No State should be allowed to have its full status in the proposed Federation unless it duly recognises the right of its people to representation to the Federal Legislature. Sir Mirza rightly observes that without further delay a Federal Constitution should be devised and inaugurated that "would serve the interests of the country best," leaving the States free to join or keep out of the Federation. We are glad that he specially emphasises the principle that the new constitution should be not only workable but should "at the same time command the confidence of the people." The Government of Mysore may give the right lead to the other States by announcing that its quota of representation in the Federal Legislature will be duly shared by the State people.

IS IT INDEPENDENCE?

The Bill which it is announced the United States House of Representatives have passed to confer independence on the Philippines in eight years must not be taken too seriously. The measure is hedged round by safeguards which make a mockery of real "independence." In the meantime opponents of the measure have mobilised their forces and Secretary of State Stimson, a former Governor-General of the Islands, has taken the field. He utters the pathetic but familiar cry that the prestige of the United States will be seriously impaired in the Far East by this measure. Like his type, with whom India is familiar, he is not so much concerned with the well-being of the people as with the prestige of his own country.

The Bill itself will be resisted by the Philipinos themselves, because it is quite inadequate. As long as the United States have got the army and navy under their control, and the Islands continue to remain a naval base, perhaps for future operations against Japan, the interests of the people of the Islands will be made to subserve those of the United States. Very little will be left to the islanders themselves, if the finances and the army and navy are to be left in charge of the Americans. We may take it for granted that in any transfer of power, the United States which is dominated by bankers will see to it that the financial interests of their nationals are safeguarded for all times. The Philipino leader calls the new Act an "insult to the Philipino people and a disgrace to the United States", and threatens civil disobedience and boycott, a threat which originated in the Islands a few months before.

The Bill as it has emerged may have been radically amended by the Congress. But whatever the ultimate result, whether it becomes law or is vetoed, the American Republic is faced with trouble in the Far East. The whole course of the United States in Far East proves the unfitness of one nation to rule another, even while professing the most benevolent intentions for the subject people. There is not a single Imperial nation in the West which has willingly surrendered possession of territory which it had once conquered. We have only to look at France, Italy, Germany, and other countries to confirm this view. It will not be surprising if the United States manage to remain in the Islands permanently on one pretext or another, until they are driven out by forcible or peaceable methods. It is strange that the year which celebrates the bi-centenary of the birth of George Washington, the great American liberator, should find America advancing the same arguments and showing the same disregard for liberty which were shown in her case formerly.

BOMBAY MILLS.

We wish to call the special attention of our readers to the Indian Textile Pages which will be a feature of our paper on Thursday every week. We hope to bring together in these pages interesting information about the progress of Indian Mills, with particular reference to the Bombay industry and the improvements effected by them in various directions. It will be easily conceded that they have much headway to make in meeting the competition of the up-country mills but, if they are organising themselves for this competition, it is a matter for solid satisfaction to the City of Bombay. Bombay mills have till recently enjoyed the favour of an all-India sentiment which is now being distributed to all Indian mills and it has become necessary for them to reorganise themselves to meet the changed atmosphere. The last Tariff Board Enquiry recommended that they should take to fine counts and this has been done in many cases. It has in some cases resulted in the raw material being supplied by Uganda and Egypt, but Indian long staples have also been used in some mills while Indian cotton is also being consumed in increasing quantities for the coarser varieties of cloth.

The Bombay mills have lately adopted a direct selling system. This has been done either by opening retail shops by individual mills or by the showrooms of the Millowners' Association at such places like the G.I.P. Victoria Terminus. Such displays bring about direct increases in sales and also bring before the public the kinds of articles that India can produce and thus create a demand and pressure on the selling agents of the mills which increases the turnover of the mills. The Bombay mills have had some troubles recently on account of the closing of the Muljl Jetha Market where both Indian and foreign cloth dealers transact business. But there were several ways of getting over the situation and we have often suggested in our columns that the Bombay Millowners should separate their selling agents. It appears that this idea has now come within the limits of practicability and that over a hundred Swadeshi cloth shops in this Market will be opened to-morrow. This is good news and we trust that the Bombay mills will now start taking advantage of the Swadeshi spirit unhampered by the little worries of the past few months.

BRITAIN'S CHAMPION SLAPSTICK ARTIST

Lloyd George At Work Again

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
(BY AIR MAIL.)

LONDON, March 26.

After a winter frought with sweeping economic storms and paralysing financial blizzards, Monday saw the first day of a Spring safely reached. Spring has arrived in England a day before it should and the whole country is now having a thorough spring-cleaning such as it has never had before. Millions of dirty window panes waiting to be washed and hundreds of millions of square feet of painted surfaces languishing for a new spring coat. The painters are busy as are the house-wives and the charwomen. But the spring cleaning is not confined only to this class of people. In its trail have also come the politicians, statesmen and churchmen.

WISE AFTER THE EVENT.

Mr. Lloyd George's return to the political scene coincides with the publication of his political manifesto, "The Truth About Reparations and War Debts." When I read it I was reminded of a man who became wise after the event. Lloyd George will have no reason to complain if his critics opine that the present publication is his own condemnation. On all hands, it is an admitted fact that no politician in Europe had such a commanding position as the Liberal leader and at the moment of the Armistice and it is no use his telling us now that he knew the truth that it would be disastrous to try to force Germany to pay heavy reparations.

On that occasion, did he not allow the British experts and the French politicians to overbear him? Though Lloyd George is the greatest personality in English politics and an outstanding political debator by his recent manifesto, he proves himself to be utterly irresponsible. Naturally the Tory Gods are busy paying him compliments in the meantime for the speech that he delivered at the National Young Liberal Club earlier in the week.

TORY "COMPLIMENTS".

"I think it is a very sad thing that Mr. Lloyd George is going to fall down to be the Charlie Chaplin of politics" said Sir Bolton Eyres Monsell, First Lord of the Admiralty. "Some of the newspapers are positively crowing with joy over the return of our champion slapstick artist, Mr. Lloyd George" he concluded. Several other attacks on Lloyd George were also made from Conservative platforms one of which stated "Mr. Lloyd George had seen fit to dub as feebleness and poltroonery the policy which this country had been pursuing in the Far East. Was it not possible that he had mistaken—in the policy of others—patience and calm for weakness, as in the past he had so often mistaken bombast for strength and gyrations for progress"? Here is still one more description of Lloyd George by Sir Austen Chamberlain who said: "He returned like a victorious Rip Van Winkle and he found a changed world, and did not seem to recognise his old friends. He complains that last autumn the Liberal leaders lost their heads but I cannot help thinking that what most concerns him was that he lost his tail." According to Herbert Samuel "Eloquence and wit are admirable qualities but a city cannot be lighted by sky-rockets" Lloyd George will pursue his course of action, unconcerned, of course, by this criticism.

"FINAL AND IRREVOCABLE."

The International aspect of President de Valera's policy on the issue of Oath and Annuities has forced itself to the front. An interview on Tuesday between the Secretary for the Dominions and the High Commissioners in London of the Irish Free State caused Mr. Thomas to refer later in the House of Commons to the "gravity and seriousness of the situation." The interview according to official statement, was concerned with the proposed abolition of the Oath which Mr. Dulanty described, on behalf of the Irish Free State, as the "final and irrevocable decision of his Government." At the time of writing, the British reply to this statement has not been made public, but the Government's attitude may be gathered from the speech made earlier in the week by Mr. Neville Chamberlain, in which, he said that any suggestion that obligations solemnly entered into by the two countries could be repudiated or varied by one side, as though they concerned that side alone, would "cause the Government grave concern, and if pursued would revive bitterness and differences which it was hoped and been removed for ever."

GARVIN WANTS RETALIATION.

As I pointed out last week, the Press under the leadership of J. L. Garvin, has started a campaign to denounce Mr. de Valera. Garvin under the caption "Poor Old Ireland" talks of retaliation. He has no other solution to the Irish problem than he has for Indian. He wants Great Britain to create a Tariff Wall against Irish goods. Here is his advice to Jimmy Thomas: "If the Free State is done with loyalty to the King, then Great Britain is quite of all reciprocal obligations. It will matter nothing to her that 90 per cent. of Ireland's agricultural exports depend on her market. England can quite comfortably feed herself from countries that remain loyal to the Empire, supplemented by such nations as Denmark, whose political temper facilitates economic co-operation. As for the land annuities withheld by Ireland, it will not be difficult to recover them from her in the shape of tariffs—though the change of medium will be decidedly expensive one for herself" ..... "The most important thing for a young nation to built up is character. The infancy of the Free State has been watched with generosity by its neighbour. Its pathway has been smoothed by a lenient reading of its obligations. The incidence of the Treaty has been lightened by British forebearance, and a blind eye has been

(Continued on next page.)

Notes of the Day

Quack Remedies.

Sir Theodore Morrison's quack remedy for finding a way out of the "present hopeless and intolerable position" is that "a large number of key positions in the Indian administration should be placed in Indian hands." Writing in the "Contemporary Review" he thinks that such a step will remove the suspicions which poison the public life that "India was being run by Englishmen in the interests of their own country," as Indians will then be convinced of the benevolent and missionary job of England in this country. Every Anglo-Indian who has done well for himself in the service of India thinks he has got a special remedy for her political ills, one dose of which ought to cure her of her malady. Perhaps Sir Theodore does not know that our present communal bickerings are mainly due to the "Reforms" and the many jobs which were created in their train for ambitious but unscrupulous politicians who were willing to betray the interests of their country for a mess of pottage.

What India Needs.

Does any sane-minded man think that India's ambitions can be satisfied by creating more jobs whether at the Centre or in the Provinces, and by distributing them to political adventurers? And since all these appointments are to be made by the Secretary of State or the Viceroy, we can quite understand the demoralisation which will result in the country by such a step. These men will be the creatures of the Viceroy and will obey the behests of the Government; they will owe no allegiance to the country or to the people. Of what use are such men to India? What Indians want is not mere jobs, for this man or that, but real political power to shape their own destinies, to give some sorely needed relief to the poor tillers of the soil who support the huge and costly administrative edifice, and a large number of whom can hardly secure a square meal a day.

Absurd Fears

The report that Pandit Mohanlal Nehru has been served with a notice to close or cease to describe as "Congress Hospital" the hospital which he has opened adjoining the Swaraj Bhuvan shows to what lengths a certain type of officials can go. It is absurd for the Allahabad District Magistrate to object to the name "Congress Hospital" on the ground that "it is quite in furtherance of unlawful activities and prejudicial to public safety and peace." Even in a city like Bombay where the authorities are so hypersensitive and the public peace is supposed to be jeopardised by a meeting of merchants to urge Government to stop repression, the well-known Congress Hospital has been allowed to function without being called upon to change its name. What will the Allahabad Magistrate do if the people continue to call the hospital in question "Congress Hospital?"

Unwise Economy.

The Mysore University Senate has closed down one Intermediate College and has decided to close down another if a sufficient number of students do not join it by July next. If these measures are for the sake of economy, it can hardly be called wise economy. The University is said to be anxious to regulate admission to the University in view of the appalling numbers of unemployed graduates. But mere negative measures like closing down Arts Colleges cannot remedy unemployment. They would only reduce the culture of the unemployed graduates and undergraduates. It would be wiser economy to transfer Intermediate Arts Classes to selected High Schools and utilise the funds saved in starting technological institutes.

ENORMOUS DROP IN SWEDISH MATCH SHARES

Violent Fluctuation In London Stock Exchange

LONDON, April 6.

Grave allegations of Investigation Committee into Kreuger and Toll balance sheet were reflected in violent fluctuation in Swedish match shares of London, for example Kreuger B shares, nominally worth 110 shillings, once fell to 4 pence compared to seven and six yesterday but there was some recovery later.

Stock-holders' suspicion existing for some weeks that the examination of Kreuger affairs would reveal unpleasant facts has scarcely lessened shock created by the Committee's report.—Reuter's Special.

KREUGER EXPOSED AS A MERE ADVENTURER

'Has He Any Accomplices?' Asks A Swedish Paper

LONDON, April 6.

Stockholm.—The Government organ "Svenska Morgen Bladet" says that Kreuger has been exposed as an adventurer of enormours proportions, perhaps unparalleled in the economic history. We must ascertain whether he had accomplices.—Reuter's Special.

(Earlier Message on Page 12.)

(Continued from Col. 7.)

never seen a mushroom bristle and have passed our days in ignorance of these voracious perverts who are all around us inviting death by deadly poison.

* * *

The Professor, however, ends on a more cheerful note. To the true Hatha Yogi, he says, "the acid he drinks is acid only till it passed his lips," after which, we suppose, it is neutralised, as in the Professor's case, by the sweetness, natural and acquired, of his tongue.

Tipsy-Cake

After declaring civil war in Bombay Maulana Shaukat Ali has gone to make peace in Muscat.

* * *

News comes from Surat of a Congress "dictator" being dealt with under the Vagrancy Act. We have always maintained that the Ordinances were superfluous. A resourceful police chief could always find something in the codes or one of the special acts to deal with any emergency.

* * *

Presiding over the Police Sports Prize distribution function at Surat, the Hon. Sir A. M. K. Dehalvi is reported to have said that "the police were excellent sportsmen both in their play and work."

* * *

All the same we prefer them when they are playing. We have long been in favour of the suppression of all "blood sports."

* * *

"Nazi Plot to Capture Government."

—"Evening News" Poster.

Beside some of our own police court stories of "King-makers," "Brains-behind," "Parsi G. O. C.", and other exhibits of our Mankars and Thanawalas, this is a tame affair. Reuter should look to Bombay for "thrillers."

* * *

Mr. Chintamani's paper the "Leader," is fearfully upset at the treatment meted out to Mr. Chintamani by the Lahore P lice when, (1) he was not allowed to enter the party given by Raja Narendra Nath, and (2) he was asked to get down from his car, while Europeans were allowed to pass unchallenged.

* * *

We are all sorry for the humiliation of this great co-operator, but he asked for it by co-operating with the Lothian Committee.

* * *

Does Mr. Chintamani not know that there have been lathi charges in many places which he has visited in the wake of the Committee? Why then should the "Leader" particularly complain of the humiliating treatment of some of the Indian members?

* * *

The paper pathetically asks whether the Police Officer has been censured by the Government. Well, he may get a mild sort of censure, but he won't get a "good knock on the head."

* * *

The Special Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes that the catering arrangements for one of the Round Table Committees, which has been peregrinating from place to place costs Rs. 60 per head per day, as the old charge of Rs. 80 had to be brought down owing to the depression.

* * * *

We greatly sympathise with the members of the Committee who have to suffer this inconvenience owing to the poverty of the Indian ryot whose daily income is about 1-1/2 annas.

* * *

The writer remarks that "India simply cannot afford this any longer on her strained resources." Perhaps he does not know that the Government have been doing their best to economise and have been very equitable in making a cut of 10 per cent all round.

* * *

They have stood for equal treatment for all in regard to the cut from the Viceroy with his Rs. 20,000 to the clerk getting Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 per month! An administration must be based on equal justice to all, otherwise it will not stand and must surely fall.

* * *

Under the caption of "Dangers of Dilettantism", Professor L. S. Rao craves the hospitality to make a few remarks on the subject of the Hatha Yogi who recently departed this life in Rangoon after imbibing nitric, sulphuric and hydrocyanic acids together with a dram of strychnine.

* * *

Professor Rao bases his claim to have established his bona fides as an expert in this branch of gastronomics by having negotiated the same acids along with the contents of the poison-sacs of a viper with no detrimental effect to his system.

* * *

"Without prejudice to my religious belief in the adage of 'de mortuius nil nisi bonum." the worthy professor feels that for "the benefit of the many amateur swallowers of glass, acids and snakes bristling around us like murshrooms" it is necessary to sound a note of warning to the effect that, "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing" and that one should "drink deep or taste not of the Piesian (sic) spring".

* * *

We must say all this intrigues us intensely. But we are chiefly impressed to learn that there are so many people bristling around like mushrooms ready to swallow glass' acids and poisons. We have

(Continued in Col. 6).

BURMA MUST PAY FOR SEPARATION

Financial Adjustments Must Be Decided By League Tribunal

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ADJOURNS

NEW DELHI, April 6.

The Legislative Assembly is concluding the session to-day. Sir George Rainy communicated to the House the sad news of the death of Sir Bomanji Dalal. All the leaders of the Parties joined in paying tribute to the memory of the ex-Member who was respected by all sections of the House. The President associating himself promised to send the message of condolence.

BURMA AND FINANCIAL RELATIONS.

The debate was resumed on Sir George Schuster's motion to take into consideration the Standing Finance Committee's Report on Burma's Financial relations and Mr. Mitra's motion for postponing it to the Simla session.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed declared that the question of separation was for Burma to decide, and he resented artificial propaganda being carried on the subject.

Mr. Sarda suggested that the Government should take counsel with experts before tieing their hands.

WANTED LEAGUE TRIBUNAL.

Mr. B. Das disliked arguing a hypothetical case and said: "If we are going to have a tribunal, it must be appointed by the League of Nations. The British Government are an interested party, and none from within the Empire should be appointed Chairman."

Mr. Raju said that Madras Andhras and Chetties had developed Burma and the question of safeguarding crores of their money was also involved. The issues were too serious to be discussed lightly.

BURMA MUST PAY FOR SEPARATION.

Sir Abdur Rahim, leader of the Independent Party, said: "This question depends on the result of the election. We do not desire separation but we shall not stand in the way of Burma, if Burma decided to separate; but if Burma desired separation, then financial adjustments between the two countries must be carried but on the principle of being fair to both the parties. There is no question of generosity. We are not here to sacrifice the financial interests of India in order to help Burma separate. We are not going in any way to help the party which wants separation from India. An arbitration board must not be appointed, until Burma has decided to separate. Otherwise, we shall be forcing the hands of Burma by giving a financial settlement one way or the other."

Mr. N. M. Joshi said that the question of separation was the concern of the R. T. C. What status had either the Government of India or Burma Government to discuss the question or to place the case before an arbitration board? Neither of them had any right to commit the future Governments of the two countries. He asked who was to appoint the arbitrators?

BOTH INTERESTED PARTIES

"I hear that the Secretary of State will do it. Let me say that both the Secretary of State and the British Government are interested in this question. They forced it on the R. T. C. When they found that they were to give self-government to India they wanted to create difficulties and bought in the coontrol of the Princes and decided to take away Burma. The question is one to be settled by India and Burma and R. T. C.s jointly."

RANGA HAS NO DEFINITE OPINION.

Mr. Ranga Iyer said that he did not have definite opinion whether arbitration should be by the League of Nations or by the Privy Council Committee but as both India and Burma belonged to the Empire an impartial tribunal could be found within the Empire. (Sir G. Schuster: Hear, Hear). He felt that Nixon had been moderate in putting India's case when Howard had been an extreme advocate of Burma's claims.

A FARCE.

Mr. Jadhav asked: Is the question of separation to be decided by the amount of debt she would have to pay to India and is a small debt be an inducement for Burma to go out. (Applause). This is a farce practised by our trustees of joining Burma against our will and separating her against our will. I urge that a settlement of the financial question be postponed till the issue of separation is settled.

Mr. Jehangir Munshi wished to speak on the merits of the case but as he had taken a brief part in the debate yesterday he was ruled out.

SCHUSTER REPLIES.

Sir George Schuster replying to the debate claimed that the debate had been on the whole useful. He understood that the general sense of the House in favour of referring the issue to arbitration.

Sir Abdur Rahim: No now.

Sir George Schuster was glad at what fell from Mr. Ranga Iyer. The issue was essentially an Empire issue and it was not necessary to go outside the Empire in order to get an impartial tribunal. He noticed that members were silent on his suggestion that members of the Standing Finance Committee be associated with the arbitration inquiry. Such members of the Committee as had spoken disclaimed expert knowledge. Some suggested that experts and other representatives be associated. This was point which the Government of India would represent to His Majesty's Government.

NO GAIN BY DELAY.

Sir George Schuster next asked the House what would that gain by further delay. He said that the issue on behalf of the Opposition had been definitely put by Sir Abdur Rahim. He would answer his categorical points. "Sir Abdur Rahim has said we cannot be generous and a settlement must be fair and must not make separation unduly attractive.

I entirely agree with every word of that but as after separation we have to develop our relations the financial adjustment must be reasonable and allow amicable relations in future. We have the report of the Standing Finance Committee which strongly supports the view that the issue be submitted to an arbitration tribunal."

Sir Abdur Rahim: A court should not be appointed now.

Sir George Schuster: That question does not rest with us. We can only represent to His Majesty's Government the views expressed in this house and this we shall do but let me remind the Honourable Members that the Premier in closing the Burma Round Table Conference had said that before the public of Burma were asked to decide on the issue of separation they should have the financial adjustment before them. We cannot decide otherwise here and now. We brought this issue to ascertain the views of the House and if the House wishes to postpone discussion we have no objection. We shall represent your views to His Majesty's Government but if inspite of these an arbitration does take place we shall try to gather to ourselves the assistance of the nature which will satisfy the House that we have made the best effort to represent the case of India in order to secure a fair settlement." (Applause).

The motion was accepted and the debate was adjourned to the Simla Session and the President adjourned the House "sine die" amidst cheers.—A. P.

FINLAND GOES WET AGAIN!

Queues Of Dry Throats Outside Liquor-Shops

WAITING FOR THEIR 'PEGS'

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, April 5.

Helsingfors—Hours before the opening time, long and thirsty queues of Finns, formed outside liquor shops waiting to gulp the first legal alcoholic drink since Finland went dry in 1919.

The general rejoicing has been marred somewhat as restaurants will not sell drinks to-day owing to the hitherto unsettled quarrel with the State alcohol company. All day yesterday, lorry after lorry trundled through the streets of Helsingfors laden with crates of whisky.

INTERNATIONAL SCHEME FOR RUBBER FAILS

Statement Of Growers' Association

LONDON, April 5.

Accepting the breakdown of efforts to frame an international scheme to regulate rubber production and export as final, the Rubber Growers' Association has issued a statement drawing attention to the disastrous results if production and absorption continue on the same scale as last year.

The Council proposes that representations should be made to the Governments urging: (1) discouragement of further rubber planting; (2) discontinuance of further alienation of land for rubber; (3) offer of inducements to the holders of the land alienated for rubber planting to exchange them for titles limiting the use of the land to cultivation of other crops, especially foodstuffs; (4) grant of relief from taxation and other charges devolving upon growers; (5) drawing of attention of Ceylon, Malaya and the Dutch Indies to the desirability of an immediate Eastern research with a view to extending the utility of rubber rather than increasing crops.—Reuter's Special.

BROACH ARRESTS

National Flags Removed

(From Our Correspondent.)

BROACH, April 4.

The School Board of Broach has ordered the removal of national flags from school buildings.

The eigth "dictator" of Broach is sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The ninth "dictator" of Broach is also arrested, as well as two lady volunteers. They are first among the women of Broach District to be arrested.

Thirteen volunteers from Jambusar Taluka who had been sentenced to six months' hard labour were removed to Sabarmati Jail, yesterday.

NO HOPE OF RECONCILIATION

Latest In Carol-Helen Drama

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, April 5.

Bucharest—Great disappointment has been caused in court circles here, owing to there being no hope of reconciliation between King Carol and Princess Helen, his divorced wife, despite a year's efforts on the part of the King. They have talked and dined together, and both love their ten-year old son, Crown Prince Michael; but even this is not enough to bring about public reconciliation; and as soon as the Princess has arranged her affairs in Rumania, she is expected to travel abroad, again returning to Rumania only on brief visits to see her son.

Princess Helen's return a few weeks ago indicated that final intensive efforts were being made towards reconciliation; but these are now finally dead.

More Support For Rajah-Moonje Pact

AHMEDABAD, April 5.

The Gujerat Provincial Hindu Sabha has epassed resolutions welcoming the Raja-Moonje Pact and condemning the attitude of the All-Parties Muslim Conference.—A. P.

MOVE FOR LEFT-WING GROUP IN SPAIN

A Counter To Lerroux

MADRID, (By Mail.)

Efforts are being made to unite in a "cartel" the moderate left-wing Republican parties in the Cortes, in order to provide the basis for a non-Socialist Government, but which would exclude Senior Lerroux and his Radical Party.

The Socialists are not anxious to continue in power after the Agrarian Law and the Budget have been disposed of, but they are not disposed to make way for a Lerroux Government. They would, however, be willing to support in Parliament a leftwing group which would undertake to carry out a progressive economic and social policy.

The "cartel" would probably consist of the Radical Socialists, who have 59 representatives in the Cortes; Republican Alliance, 18 Deputies; Galician Federation, 16 Deputies; Group at the Service of the Republic; 15 Deputies; and the majority of Left Catalan, with 43 Socialist Deputies they would have a comfortable majority.

STUDENT ARRESTED ON DACOITY CHARGE

CALCUTTA, April 5.

In connection with an armed dacoity in Mymensingh District, a student of the local College was arrested to-day following a search of his belongings by the special branch police.—A. P.

GENERAL STRIKE ON RAILWAYS

Dohad Workers' Decision

MAJORITY FOR DIRECT ACTION

(From A Correspondent.)

DOHD, April 5.

In pursuance of the mandate of the All-India Railwaymens' Federation a ballot, over the question of 'general strike' on all the Railways took place deciding by a majority in favour of the "general strike" in a huge public meeting of the Railway Workers, Dohad, held last night.

Mr. Nandurbarker, addressing the meeting explained the facts of the dispute already admitted by the Railway Board and the Government resulting in the appointment of the Railway Court of Inquiry, the decision of which was unsatisfactory, and the proposal of the Board to retrench 12,000 more men was totally unjustifiable. The retrenchment urged cut decreased workers' income by 35, 40 or even 70 per cent. while the highly paid remained little or unaffected.

The decision was communicated by wire to the Presidens of the Federation for taking further action.

"Maharashtra Nivas" Opened In Karachi

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, March 31.

With the object of providing a common platform for the Marathi speaking residents in Karachi and Sind on non-communal basis and in order to co-ordinate their efforts to promote co-operation and feelings of amity among all Maharashtrians, the Maharashtra Mitra Mandal has been putting forth its efforts since the last five years. It was decided to construct a building for carrying on its activities, and the members set themselves to the task. On a plot of 200 square yards obtained from the Karachi Municipality in a well-populated quarter, a fine one storied building at a cost of nearly 15,000 rupees was constructed, donations having been collected from Maharashtrians and other local sympathisers.

The opening ceremony of the building called "Maharashtra Nivas" was performed by Shrimant Appa Sahib, the Prince of the Aundh State in the Deccan, who also unveiled the photo of Rao Saheb J.V. Muzumdar, the President of Maharashtra Mitra Mandal to whose indefatigable efforts the institution had made so much headway. The Prince exhorted the Maharashtrians to do their best also for the land of their adoption.

RETRENCHMENT IN CENTRAL PROVINCES

Director Of Public Health Axed

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, April 2.

It is understood that as a measure of further economy, the Central Provinces Government have abolished the post of the Director of Public Health and that Major Ganapathy, I.M.S., the present incumbent of the post has been appointed as Assistant Director of Public Health for Delhi Province.

It is also understood that the posts of two Commissioners, the Excise Commissioner and the Settlement Commissioner will be shortly amalgamated.

HEALTH OF C. P.

The total mortality in the C.P. from epidemic diseases reported during the week ended 26th March 1932 was 130 against 176 in the preceding week.

Plague was responsible for 608 attacks and 119 deaths during the week against 939 attacks and 159 deaths in the preceding week. The disease was on the decline in all the infected districts except Wardha.

Small-pox contributed 66 attacks with 8 deaths during the week against 165 attacks with 13 deaths in the preceding week. The disease showed a decline in all the previously infected districts, except Wardha and Yeotmal where it slightly increased. Jubbulpore district was newly infected during the week.

Ballot For General Strike On Sunday

MADRAS, April 6.

The General Secretary, M. & S. M. Railway Employees Union, Bezvada wires under date April 6 as follows:—

"In pursuance of the resolution of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation and that of the Central Council, all the branches of the M. & S. M. Union are being directed to hold the ballot for a 'general strike' commencing from the 10th instant.—A. P.

CITY NOTES

POWER COMPANIES' IMPROVED EARNINGS

EFFECT OF STEADY RISE IN PRICES.

BOMBAY, April 6.

The rupee is worth 12 as. 5.8 ps. gold or 13.92 pence to-day.

The returns of the gross earnings of the Tata Power Companies show that there has been a steady improvement in the earnings during the last few months. The results for March were Rs. 3,79,442 for Hydro-Electric, Rs. 5,84,274 for Andhra Valley and Rs. 4,97,402 for Tata Power. The total earnings for the financial year ending March were respectively Rs. 41 lakhs, Rs. 47½ lakhs and Rs. 44½ lakhs.

STEADY INCREASE IN INCOME.

This increase in income is satisfactory in that it has been achieved in spite of the trade depression. Part of the increase will be taken up by the higher costs of operation in supplying the increased energy demand. Part will also be swallowed up in meeting the calls for higher income-tax and super-tax. But it is gratifying that there is money to pay for all these things and have something over. On the basis of the average income for the year, the earnings for March were about 45 per cent. higher for Andhras and 35 per cent. higher for Tata Power while for Hydro-Electric it was merely about 7 per cent.

SATISFACTORY RISE IN SHARES

During the last six months when shares in the Bombay market have tumbled down and tumbled up again, the Power group have kept going up steadily. If we take some representative mill shares quotations, we shall find that in October, December and March, Bombay Dyeing 678, 613, 690; Indore Malwa, 310, 305, 330; Pearls, 184, 156, 191; Kohinoor, 121, 95, 131. If we compare the Power group quotations for the same period, we shall find a steady increase. They were Andhras, 570, 645, 790; Tata Power, 350, 420, 470 and Hydro-Electric, 107, 112, 118.

IMPROVEMENT JUSTIFIED.

It will be seen that the rate of improvement and the degree of advance in quotations is justified by the increase in earnings and the probable interest earning capacity of the shares. The total increase in Andhras is about 40 per cent, in Power about 35 per cent., while it is almost nominal in Hydro-Electrics. It must also be noted that, if there have been any fluctuations in the quotations during the course of the week or month, these have been evidently due to profit-taking by weaker holders. The shares have certainly had a bullish aspect all through which has been justified by facts.

CURRENCY RETURN.

The currency return as of the 31st March shows a reduction of Rs. 1.85 lakhs in holding of securities which probably represents a return of part of Government's borrowings for purposes of currency expansion. This emergency borrowing now stands at about Rs. 8 crores. There will therefore be a corresponding increase in the Imperial Bank's securities holding now. The return shows also a fall of Rs. 145 lakhs in note circulation with an increase of Rs. 37 lakhs in silver bullion.

TREASURY BILLS SALES.

Tenders for Treasury Bills this week have been quite satisfactory from the Government's point of view for it represents a successful attempt to bring down money rates. Tenders amounted to no less than Rs. 1,51 lakhs of which Rs. 1,50 lakhs were accepted at an average rate of Rs. 5-3-3 per annum. This, of course, is less than Rs. 2 crores called for but there was ample compensation in the Rs. 199 lakhs of sales through intermediates, as the tap-rate was only 5 per cent.

MAY HAVE OTHER EFFECTS.

This would affect slightly the quotations for securities but, as there is little strength in the 3½ per cent. Paper, a substantial rise in prices is not to be expected. If it is intended to help the floatation of the new loan, it would not be useful as long term money is quite independent of surplus funds which seek investment in three months Treasury Bills.

STERLING REMITTANCES.

For the year ending March 31st total sterling purchases of sterling by Government amounted to £40,049,000. In order to meet demand for sterling up to September last, £23,047,804 was taken from the Paper Currency Reserves. Taking into account the £10 millions borrowed last year in London, and the repayment of £15 millions this January and £34 millions spent by the Secretary of State, this means a deterioration of about £5 millions in sterling assets over the year. This leaves our Paper Currency Reserve still £23 millions worse than on 1st April last.

BRITAIN'S CHAMPION SLAPSTICK ARTIST

(Continued from previous page.)

turned to what it would not have been difficult to resent as infractions, ... A sound nation is one for which no moral allowance requires to be made. It has been the hope of Ireland's friends to see her attain that position—as it has been the ambitions of all decent elements in herself. Mr. de Valera's intimation repudiates that fair prospect; it warns all who have dealings with her that a gentleman's agreement is not within her competence ..... We shall have regrets for Ireland's sake, and particularly for the sake of those who have laboured with so much perseverance to help her to political manhood."

FULL POWERS.

A Liberal Journal "Everyman" commenting upon this exordium to retaliate says: "If, there was a gentleman's agreement, it is clear that the Cosgrave administration kept it. But no such agreement can possibly bind those who did not make it, still less a whole nation or a succeeding generation. The relations between Great Britain and the Free State are strictly defined by the written terms of the treaty and—this must not be forgotten—by the Statute of Westminister. Mr. Churchill himself speaking on this Statute, said that he was legally advised that it conferred on the Irish Free State full legal powers to abolish the Irish Treaty at any time that the Irish Legislature might think fit."

AN AMAZING ANSWER.

This incidentally reminds me of Mr. de Valera's account of the cynicism with which Lord Birkenhead regarded the Irish Oath of Allegiance and other tales of this cynicism are now available. I am told that soon after his Lordship became the Secretary of State for India he was invited to lunch at the Carlton to warn him about the effect of American crime films on the mind of India. He treated the matter with contempt—absolutely indifference. There had been that morning a Cabinet meeting on the crisis in Egypt. Lord Birkenhead discussed it with his usual frankness. "A few lumps of dirt at Alexandria," he said, "and that trouble will be over". When it was suggested to the late peer that the days of "Well done, Condor"

INTERNATIONAL SILVER CONFERENCE

"No Representations Received"

LONDON, April 5.

The Financial Secretary to the Treasury, Major Walter Elliot informed the Commons that Government had not received official represeentations concerning the holding of an international silver conference, and Government did not propose to initiate action in that regard.—Reuter's Special.

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AGUERINE DEPOT, KARACHI.

DR. AMBEDKAR TALKS OF WAR!

Letter To Mr. Gavai Exposes His Frantic Efforts To Gag Supporters Of Joint Electorates

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, a member of so-called Depressed classes and a member of the Indian Franchise Committee who finds himself a solitary figure championing separate electorates for his community recently released for publication private correspondence between himself and Mr. Jatav, Mr. Gavai two of the trio—as the Doctor dubs them—behind the Rajah-Moonje Pact.

After starting with a fling at the Pact by stating that he never thought anybody would attach any importance to it and dismissing of Mr. Rajah as a leader of no consequence and with "a paper organisation" behind him asserted that "as a document of value, it (The Rajah-Moonje Pact) has been repudated of the Depressed classes.

But the following letter written by Dr. Ambedkar to Mr. S. A. Gavai M.L.C., has quite a different tale to tell.

The better shows the attempts made by the Doctor to gag Mr. Gavai and contains a threat that if Mr. Gavai did not fall in line with his views Mr. Gavai must take the consequences of a permanent breach between "us and a war amongst ourselves".

LETTER TO MR. GAVAI

The following is a copy of a letter written by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar to Mr. G. A. Gavai M.L.C., General Secretary, All-India Depressed Classes Association.

PATNA, Feb. 13.

I was expecting you at Lucknow and also at Patna and was wondering why you had not turned up at either of these places till I got your letter. I am sorry to read that your illness preventing you from making the trip.

I am sending you a copy of the Memorandum containing my views which I am sending you for your information. You will notice from the last paragraph in the Memorandum that our Committee 'cannot' and therefore your Committee 'cannot' discuss the communal question. The Prime Minister's letter and the Questionnaire issued by the Committee makes this clear and our Chairman of our Committee has given a ruling on this question both at Delhi and Lucknow which is in accord with this view. Therefore you must tell your 'Committee' that they cannot discuss this question and if they insist you should refuse to discuss it.

CHANGE OF VIEWS.

Your separate minute instead discussing Separate Vs. Joint Electorates should simply say that you refuse to discuss it because it is outside the terms of the Committee. I know your Association has got a Questionnaire. There is just one thing I must point out. I was shocked to find that Mr. Rajah has changed his opinion and is now advocating Joint Electorates. I hope your Association will not follow him in this policy which is suicidal in every way. But if it does then you must take the consequences of a permanent breach between us and a war 'amongst' ourselves which I am trying to avoid at any cost. So don't persist in it. I am glad to have the assurance that you won't do anything without my knowledge and consent. I have written out a detailed set of answers to the Franchise Questionnaire. I will send you a copy as soon as they are typed.

I am sending a statement of my answers to the Questionnaire for your use and also a copy of the revised Questionnaire. You will see that the Communal question is altogether eliminated.

TRAGEDY OF ILL-HEALTH AND OVERWORK

Court Official Commits Suicide

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, April 5.

The distraught condition to which Mr. Henry Hughes-Onslow, the chief taxing master of Law Courts was reduced through ill-health, insomnia and overwork, was described at an inquest at Paddington.

Reconstructing the cause of the death the coroner said that Mr. Hughes-Onslow was seized with a violent heart-attack when he went to bed. He got up at two in the morning, dropped 25 feet from the room to the ground, and lay unconscious for many hours. He then regained his senses, and struggled upstairs leaving a trail of blood.

He got a razor, locked himself in the bathroom and cut himself on different parts of the body, though not fatally. He was discovered still alive at eight in the morning, but he died shortly afterwards.

A verdict of suicide while of unsound mind was recorded.

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Ask me any Question, I will Read Your Future.

Whether it concerns business, trade, commerce, agriculture, examination, litigation, cures of all sorts of diseases, dangers ahead, quarrel with friends, love matters, honours from Government, or any other problem of life, I shall answer you to your satisfaction.

Please mention your name, full address and the exact time when you write questions. Numerous testimonials from Civil and Military Officers.

My fee is Re. 1 per question; V. P. P. charges annas 5.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS OUT OF THOUSANDS.

1. M. Fazl Rahman, Excise Sub-Inspector, son of Khan Bahadur Ghulam Ahmed Khan, C.I.E., of Peshawar from Haripur Hazara writes:—"I had a chance to enquire three questions from Hakeem Sahib which he had replied by post. The answers have proved correct after a few days. I have full faith in his science. I paid a visit to his lodge and asked five more questions. The answers given by Hakeem Sahib were found satisfactory."

2. S. Jagat Singh, Ramgarhia, S.D.O. (Canals) writes:—"I am much pleased to give certificate to Amil Hakim Karim-ud-Din Sahib. I had appeared in the Departmental Professional Examination but had doubts about one paper. By the way, for the sake of fun, I enquired from Amil Sahib about my success and I was wonder-struck to find what he told me about my bad paper that I would be successful inspite. His answers are to the point and correct. I got through the examination creditably. I would recommend him to all who have the need to see their future."

"The Hakim Sahib is an Expert in his science. All his replies to my queries are correct and to the point."—(Sd.) Hussain Ali Choudhury, Revenue Officer, Amritsar.

"The Hakim Sahib is well versed in his science. Has answered all my questions correctly.—(Sd.) Sh. Faqir Ullah, K. S. Deputy Superintendent of Police, Amritsar.

AMIL HAKIM KARIM-UD-DIN Anarkali, Lahore.

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BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

SCATTERED BUSINESS AND QUIET TONE

Thin Attendance Owing To Holiday

Bombay, April 6.

Wednesday being a sectional Hindu Holiday there was very thin attendance at the Stock Exchange. There was little business and scattered business was reported in about half a dozen scrips. The market tendency was rather quiet and at the close, quotations were as under:

The market will remain closed on the 7th, 8th and 9th instant for clearing purposes.

MILLS.

	Bombay, Wednesday.
100 Ahm. Advance	287/8
50 Apollo	2-4-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500 Bom. Cotton	58/12
250 Bombay Dyeing	662-8
250 Bradbury P.	127-8
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	201-4
100 Central India	260
100 Central India P	430
100 Colaba	71-4
100 Coorla	115
100 Crescent	52-8
250 Currim	30
250 David	60
250 Dawn	500
200 Ed. Sassoon	25
1 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-7-0
100 Elphinstone P	20/12
100 Elphinstone	5-0-0
250 Fazulbhoy	293-12
100 Finlay	85-0
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	138-12
1000 Hindustan	1350-0
100 Indore Malwa	336-4
250 Jamshed	4
50 Kastoorchand	7-12
100 Khatau	86
100 Kohinoor	119-7
250 Laxmi	915
100 Madhowji	10
250 Madras United	200
1000 Maneckji Petit	700
100 Meyer Sassoon	15
1000 Morarji	420
50 Mysore	102-8
200 New Great P.	110
200 New Great	124-6
100 New City	63-12
250 Pabani	92-8
250 Pearl	168--2
100 Phoenix	276-4
10 Premier	1¼
100 Shapurji	5
1000 Sholapur	1570
250 Simplex	20-0
100 Swan	20
100 Swadeshi	125-0
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	16
500 Vishnu P.	565
500 Vishnu	1430
1000 Western	722-8

BANKS.

101-50 Baroda	62
50/25 Central	15-0
£10/5 Eastern	56
500 Imperial	990-0
500-125 Imperial Contr.	239-6
100-50 India	86-0
5 Union	3-3-0

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	14-6
70 Gwalior	54-0
250 Indian	133-2
100 Katni 1st P.	102
100 Katni 2nd P.	106-8
40 Katni Def.	605-0
100 Katni	148-2
10 Punjab P.	8-12
10 Punjab	7-14
100 Shahabad	200

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	7-3
15 Jupiter	7-6
15 New India	17-0
200 Oriental	1600
10 Vulcan	5

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	105
1000 Andhra Valley P.	930
1000 Andhra Val.	700-0
59 Bom. Tram P.	54-4
50 Bom. Tram	109-11
100 Tata Hydro P.	101-4
100 Tata Hydro	118-7
1000 Tata Power P.	1087-8
1000 Tata Power	452-8

RAILWAYS.

10 Bundi	14-8
100 Amritsar Patti	65
100 Central Province	69-4
100 Dho. Barramati	74-8
100 Guzrat	46
100 Mandra Bhon.	52-8
500 Tapti Valley	600-10

MINING.

10 Central India	0-8-0
10 Shivrajpur	13
150 Tata Steel 1 P	112
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	43-4
30 Tata Steel D.	280-0
75 Tata Steel	22-4

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	108-12
250 Bom. Steam B.	190
150 Bom. Steam	190
50 Bom. Telephone	51
8s. Briti. B. Petrol	2-14
125 Bom. Burma Old	316-4
50 Bom. Burma New	115
100 Ind. Bleaching	136-4
15 Scindia	8-4
3½ per cent Govt Paper	60-9
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	98-6

INDIAN COTTON CROP

Statement Of Cotton Pressed

The following statement about Cotton pressed this season shows that there is a deficit of about 2 million bales upto March 25, compared with the same period last year. It is likely that the total crop will be considerably smaller than the Government's final estimate.

The carryover at the end of the season will be small and the strength of the statistical

Week ending 25th 1st Sept. to 25th March.

	March. 1932.	1931.	1931-32.	1930-31.
Madras	945	4230	48304	74205
Bombay	27276	37856	218355	535334
Sind	1494	4695	93784	127399
Bengal	1078	1212	12185	9830
United Provinces	236	537	123254	217074
Punjab	16843	9685	521380	800852
Central Provinces	2610	8676	106265	427275
Berar	7138	16866	237766	725137
N.-W. F. Provinces	82	.....	286	513
Ajmer Merwara	344	439	17888	28840
Assam	661	206	7527	1730
Burma	235	372	11167	37872
Bahawalpur State	401	219	12506	11874
Baroda State	5334	10613	23552	57781
Barwani State	94	.....	7918	18119
Bhavnagar State	.....	.....	46876	26230
Bhopal State	224	.....	1071	9391
Bikaner State	.....	.....	9053	9712
Dhar State	941	730	10195	25586
Dhrangadra State	.....	.....	1027	492
Faridkot State	709	.....	11473	3114
Holkar State	1542	4283	51087	128516
Hyderabad State	4517	6332	130281	306341
Jaora State	252	451	11429	16772
Jhalawar State	.....	.....	1547	7817
Jind State	.....	.....	16605	20703
Jodhpur State	564	445	5040	5692
Junagadh State	.....	.....	26721	30617
Manavadar State	.....	586	.....	1320
Mewar State	1117	1338	21792	27176
Morvi State	.....	.....	.....	153
Mysore State	424	.....	7326	.....
Nabha State	1218	.....	25774	25809
Narsingarh State	201	863	1825	9122
Rajpipla State	3411	2202	15239	28192
Ratlam State	494	704	5155	12525
Sardargadh State	.....	224	.....	270
Tonk State	.....	421	2792	8527
Minor cotton-growing States	3558	5180	22147	29064
Total	83943	110331	1866502	3818076

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TOOTH PASTE

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MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 6.

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1/5 15/16
D D 1/5 31/32

LONDON:—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 31/32 cash
Banks Selling D D 1/5 31/32
Banks Selling T T 1/5 15/16 15th April.
Banks Buying T T 1-6 1/32
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/16
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/32 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/8 15 Apl., 15 May.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/32 16 May, 15 June.

NEW YORK:
B. C. Rate T T 358
Banks Selling T T 357
Banks uBying T T 350

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 700
Banks Buying D D 725

AMSTERDAM:—
Banks Selling D D 69 1/2

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 119 nominal.
Banks Buying 60 Days 114

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 85 7/8

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 114 1/4

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 154 3/4

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 69 7/8

CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 3.77 1/2 5th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/8 1/4 6th inst.
Japan/London 1/9 1/2 5th inst.
London/Paris 96.65 5th inst.
London/Belgium 27.00 5th inst.
London/Switzerland 19.50 5th inst.
London/Italy 73.10 5th inst.
London/Berlin 15.87 5th inst.
London/Holland 9.30 5th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steadier.

Gold £5/9/11 4th inst. £5/9/5 5th inst.

Silver London Ready 17 3/8 4th inst. 17 1/4 5th inst.

Silver London Forward 17 3/8 4th inst. 17 5/16 5th inst.

Silver New York Ready 29 3/8 4th inst. 29 1/4 5th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 2 1/4 per cent 4th inst. 2 7/32 per cent 5th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos 2 23/32 per cent 4th inst. 2 23/32 per cent 5th inst.

Imperial Bank rate 6 per cent
Bank of England Rate 3 1/2 per cent.

MONEY:—
Call 4 1/2 per cent.
3 Mos. 4 per cent.
6 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

PRICES SAG ON SELLING

Bombay, April 6.

There was scattered business in Government Securities The 3½ per cent paper opened steady at Rs. 60/13 but declined on selling. Closing quotations were as under:—

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 60/9 a
4 per cent. 1931-38 Conversion Loan Rs. 91
4 per cent. 1934/37 Loan Rs 89-8
4 per cent. 1960/70 Loan Rs. 68/10
4 1/2 per cent. 1934 Bonds Rs. 96/12
4 1/2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan Rs. 78/8
5 per cent. 1929-47 War Loan Rs. 89/4
5 per cent. 1935 Loan Rs. 97-2.
5 per cent. 1939-44 Loan Rs. 90-0.
6 per cent. 1933-36 Bonds Rs. Rs. 100-1.
5 per cent. 1933 Loan (Tax Free) 100-1.
5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 98/6.
6 per cent. 1932 bonds (Tax Free) Rs. 100/9.
6 1/2 per cent. 1935 Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 103-2.
6 1/2 per cent. 1935 Treasury Bonds Rs. 102
4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Port Trust Rs. 65/8
4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Municipal Rs. 64/8
4 per cent. 1974 Bombay Improvement Trust Rs. 63/8
5 per cent. 1959 Bombay Municipal Rs. 78
6 per cent. 1954 Bombay Municipal Rs. 96
6 per cent. 1950-60 Bombay Municipal Rs. 96

Tone of market: Steady.

INDIA'S FINEST CELLULOID ARTICLES

Fancy Soap Cases, Hair Clips and Pins, Knitting Rods, Tongue Cleaners, Shoe Horns and various other Novelties.

Manufactured by—
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OUR WORK IS AS GOOD AS OUR WORD.

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Large stocks of genuine spare parts always carried. Having relinquished the agency, we desire to dispose of 6 brand new International Trucks 1 ton chasis. No reasonable offer will be refused.

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AHMEDABAD:—C. M. Parikh, Richey Road.
BARODA:—The Allies Stores, Anandpura.
NASIK:—G. K. Brothers.
KOLHAPUR:—The School & College Bookstall.
SANGLI:—P. V. Golwalkar.
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RAJKOT:—Manilal Damodar Mehta.
DHARWAR:—The Students' Own Book Depot.
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KARACHI:—M. Bhagwan & Co., Bunder Road.
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SHIKARPUR:—Purantas & Sons.
SURAT:—Karsandas Narandas & Sons, Nanavat.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Apr. 6.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year
Khandesh		92,562
Central India	95	108,565
Barsi and Nagar	75	69,656
Hyderabad-Gaorani	98	18,997
Berar	358	194,850
Central Provinces		63,731
Total Oomras	626	548,361
Dholera		141,484
N.-W. Provinces		26,420
Rajputana	51	26,108
Sind-Punjab	161	130,703
Broach	3,003	86,321
Coompta and Dharwar	120	13,748
Westerns-Northerns	3	14,767
Cocoanada		3
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		1,705
Persian	5	1,540
American		90,517
Egyptian and African	199	121,659
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	63	299
Total	4,231	1,224,135

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 31st Mar.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	256	95,702
Japan & China	2,925	517,900
Coast Ports		26,218
Up-country by Rail		116,741
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		8,113
Total	3,175	764,779

INDIAN TEXTILE PAGE.

The Tragedy Of Textiles

MULTITUDE OF PARASITES PROWL AND PREY ON THE TRADE

BY GLYN THOMAS (MEMBER OF THE I. L. P. WOOL TEXTILE TRADE COMMISSION).

In the Report of the Yorkshire I.L.P. Commission on the Wool Textile Trade, we claim that the business is in a position of progressive and inevitable decay. The new sacrifices demanded from the workers of 10 per cent. reduction in wages afford new proofs in support of the evidence we have already produced as to the permanent and fundamental disruption of the industry.

The present management is hopeless and helpless. The wreckage of this great industry entails an enormous charge upon public resources and constitutes a national danger which fully justifies prompt interference by the State.

A precedent for such interference (in addition to the many furnished in war time) has recently been supplied, for the State has presented employers with a 10 per cent. tariff to defend their incompetence to produce and distribute textile fabrics. They can neither produce nor pay for production, though factories and plant, workers and material abound.

IRREPROACHABLE PATRIOTISM!

In ten years textile assets have shrunk by tens of millions of pounds. The 13 million liabilities of its bankrupts represent but a small portion of the total, for vast resources have disappeared before bankruptcy came, and still greater sums have been lost by firms who still continue business or who have anticipated disaster by closing down. To all this must be added the fantastic shrinkage of share values.

So far the intelligent captains of the Textile Industry have evolved two means of damming the flood.

They scream for State assistance to help them to overcharge their fellow-countrymen for cloth, and they attack the wages and hours of the workers with malicious and ceaseless energy. Otherwise their patriotism is irreproachable.

Though the workers' services are time-checked to the minute, analysed to the pound, and speeded to the point of exhaustion, wages are the only target of assault and object of economy.

Amid the wreckage and hates in the Textile field, the I.L.P. Wool Textile Commission sought means whereby:—

(1) The Industry could regain competitive ascendancy.

(2) The workers could obtain increased remuneration.

(3) Unemployed of all classes could be either absorbed or maintained by the trade.

Enormous economies had to be found to do all this, and we found them.

PARASITIC ELEMENTS.

Textile traders may be divided into three classes: Operative, Parasitic, and Antagonistic. The operative sections perform services of manufacture, transport, and distribution. The parasitic sections perform some slight (often useless) functions of, say, classification, transport, or distribution, but charge the industry preposterous rates for the work. Antagonistic sections are frankly obstructional, and cannot exist unless they succeed in holding up goods against the user or materials against the manufacturer for speculative advantage.

The number and variety of parasitic and obstructional elements maintained by the Textile trade is amazing. Every division and sub-division of the business carries its parasites and sustains hostile speculators. Warfare rages between wool-grower and merchant, merchant and comber comber and spinner, spinner and manufacturer, manufacturer and merchant, and between all these prowl and prey a multitude of jobbers, dealers, and commission men, all blocking the free transit of goods from maker to user.

CONTEMPTIBLE BRIGANDAGE.

Operative elements also speculate in the wool "gambling school." A graph of wool prices of stated quality and of perfectly unchanging value from a human standpoint resembles an outline of the world's highest peaks and greatest submarine depths.

In face of increasing foreign efficiency, the trade cannot bear this vast burden of parasitism and antagonism. Every penny piece of the colossal cost of maintaining the warehouses, offices, and staffs, the cars, transport, and travelling, the bookkeeping, banking, and profits (if any) must be added to the price of every yard of cloth that ultimately emerges from this contemptible brigandage.

As the total volume of Textile trade diminishes under this load, the parasitic elements do not diminish equally—in fact, the banking parasite grows exceedingly.

It is customary for Textile "traders" of all kinds to employ much more capital than they own. This is due to the costly nature of their merchandise. Overdrafts on the banks are common, even among wealthy firms. Parasitic and obstructional operations are therefore often financed by banks, and a heavy bank rate, such as exists to-day, means an additional imposition on every yard of cloth made, with a corresponding loss in sales at home and competitive power abroad.

The addition to cloth prices necessary to cover the parasitic burden "is much greater than the total gross cost" of it all. These costs are added separately to each process or service, and bear a percentage of gross profit separately added to each process or service, thus increasing the total inflation, just as cumulative interest differs from simple interest.

The parasites march to disaster with the industry upon which they prey, and ultimately the banks, too, must join the procession.

AN UNANSWERABLE CASE.

Can there be any hope for either workers or owners in a trade that is cannibalistic? In our Report we answer this question by an emphatic affirmative. We not only disclose those vast resources to be obtained by the elimination of obvious waste, but our detailed scheme for the unification of the industry indicates enormous economies and increased efficiencies that are impossible under any scheme of competitive production.

At present, employers and employed are in the toils of a self-consumptive and contracting circle, that, unless reason supervenes, can only end in the centre when the last man will leave the last mill to drown himself in the dam. So long as these circumstances exist, Trade Unionism can only fight rear-guard actions. It cannot check the progress to utter and complete decay.

Can anyone deny our facts or refute our conclusions? In the course of extensive reviews by the Trade Press, no such denial has been attempted. Our case is unanswerable and our remedies transparent. I ask the workers to conquer their inborn abhorrence of detail, examine our scheme, perfect it, and INSIST on it.—"The New Leader."

BE INDIAN and BUY INDIAN

INDIAN MILLS SHOULD CLOTHE INDIA'S MILLIONS

SUPPORT THE INDIAN COTTON MILL INDUSTRY.

INDIAN MILLS

OFFER

A WIDE RANGE OF QUALITIES, COLOURS AND DESIGNS

AT

Prices To Suit All Pockets

REMEMBER

Every additional yard of INDIAN CLOTH sold *HELPS* to keep another *INDIAN WORKMAN EMPLOYED*

A Prosperous Cotton Textile Industry

means

AN INCREASE IN NATIONAL WEALTH.

BUY
Indian
CLOTH
THIS LABEL IS A WARRANTY THAT THE CLOTH IS MADE FROM INDIAN YARN WITH INDIAN LABOUR BY AN INDIAN COMPANY
Look for this mark

Bombay Mills Adopt New Sales Methods

DIRECT SELLING TO CONSUMERS

The group of Bombay mills which opened the Show-room at Victoria Terminus also opened two retail shops in Bombay in August 1930 and another in Calcutta in March 1931. The two Bombay shops, in the first few months, sold on an average about Rs. 5,000 worth of goods per month. From month to month the sales of both the Bombay shops have gradually increased—the improvement having been rapid during the last 6 months than at any other period. In February this year the sales at one shop exceeded Rs. 33,000 and in the other exceeded Rs. 30,000. A similar advance is also noticeable in the figures of Calcutta sales which have increased from just over Rs. 6,000 in March 1931 to nearly Rs. 20,000 in December 1931.

INVADING AHMEDABAD.

The great bulk of the goods sold both in Bombay and Calcutta were fine goods and specialities which had not been produced by the mills previous to 1930. While the sales of these 3 retail shops form a very small proportion of the total sales effected by the particular group of mills during the period referred to, they have, undoubtedly, proved a very effective means of advertising the new goods manufactured by them, and have probably assisted the wholesale trade in similar lines.

The same group of mills have just opened a retail shop in the heart of Ahmedabad, and we are informed that the first day's sales amounted to no less than 31 bales which appears to indicate that even in that centre certain types of Bombay goods can find a market.

STUDY OF TEXTILE IMPORTS INTO INDIA

(Continued from page 4)

of piece dyed goods to India in 1931 as against 76 million yards in 1930 and 105 million yards in 1929. The chief lines of piece dyed goods imported from England were Cambrics, 10 million yards; Italian cloth, 10 million yards; Shirtings, 8 million yards; and twills, million yards.

Japan's chief lines were Drills and Jeans, 6 million yards; Flannellettes, 4.16 million yards; and Shirtings, 12 million yards.

WOVEN COLOURED GOODS

The imports of woven coloured goods into India in 1931 amounted to only 23 million yards, which was about one-third of the figure for 1930 and one quarter of the figure for 1929. England's share of this trade fell to the extremely low figure of 4.4 million yards. In 1930, she sent 29 million yards and in 1929, 41 million yards. Japan's trade in this style has also fallen off considerably; in 1931 she sent 19-1/2 million yards of woven coloured goods as against 38 million yards in 1930 and 61 million yards in 1929. It is probable that some of the falling off in the imports of woven coloured goods is due to the competition of imported artificial silk goods which have been coming into India in increasing quantities during the last three years.

ARTIFICIAL SILK PIECE-GOODS

During a year in which the imports of almost all classes of piecegoods have declined and in a period during which import duties have been considerably increased, it is somewhat surprising to find that the importations of artificial silk piecegoods have been very substantially higher than they have ever been before. In 1931, no less than 83 million yards of art. Silk piecegoods were imported into the country as compared with 54 million yards in 1930 and 47 million yards in 1929. Out of this total of 83 million yards, no less than 72 million yards came from Japan as compared with 33 million yards in 1930 and 16 million yards in 1929. Italy is now the only other substantial supplier of art, silk goods to India, but even Italy is rapidly losing her trade to Japan, as is evidenced by the fact that in the last four years her sendings of art. silk goods have decreased from 21 million yards to less than 6 million yards.

On several occasions I have sounded a note of warning as to the danger of these imports of art. silk piecegoods from Japan to the Indian mills' trade in woven coloured goods and fancy styles generally. Up to the present, Indian mills have been unable to compete effectively against this class of goods, and although the import duty on art. silk piecegoods was raised in September to 50 per cent., the competitive capacity of Indian mills has not greatly increased owing to the fact that the chief sources of supply for artificial silk yarn are countries which are still on the Gold Standard, which has meant that the rupee-price of art. Silk yarn has gone up substantially since the end of September, and in addition, a much heavier import duty has still further enhanced its price.

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If you have not tried them yet, do so and ask for cloths of:

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Moolji Jetha Market, BOMBAY 2.

Rs. 1,000,

For Eight Annas

DO YOU WANT IT?

Then Enter At Once

for

THE TAILS OF INDIA COMPETITION.

See page 10).

THE

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Best Manufacturers of Fine Cloths, such as

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Mullmulls,
Sarees,
Long Cloth
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Shirtings.

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TEXTILE MACHINERY

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Buy your tube from the nearest stationer.

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This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry of this country, but it is greatly patronised by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per Tin containing 40 Pills: Rs. Ten only.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,

RAJKOT (Kathiawar).

Stock by Messrs. KEMP & CO., LTD., Bombay and Messrs. MAHASUKHLAL CHIMANLAL & CO., Princess Street.

THE SILENT STARS NOW TALK

(Continued from page 3)

another tilt at film fame. But it was Tragedy, and not Anna, who made a come-back.

Fashions in feminine form had changed in the fickle film capital. Every screen girl, from star to extra, was "doing a Joan Crawford". Scragginess was the mode. Curves were "out"—and Anna, during her long sojourn in hospital and her leisurely saunterings round Europe, had developed definite curves.

However, if you are born with that Bruce and the spider complex, it clings; and Anna laughed her infectious laugh in Tragedy's grim face, and began to starve herself. She starved herself so much that she lost all her vitality, caught pneumonia, and nearly died.

For five weeks it was touch and go in a Hollywood hospital, where, under an assumed name, she fought for her life. But now she has recovered, and has come up bright and smiling for Round Four, two stone lighter, and loveller than ever. She has already had successful tests made at several of the chief studios.

Then there is Betty Blythe.

I remember Betty when she was at the height of her fame, and that was not yesterday. To be even more accurate, it was nine or ten years ago—a long time indeed in the film-world.

Betty, to do her justice, never claimed to be a great actress. As I remember her, she was not even particularly beautiful. But she had one of the shapeliest backs ever unveiled, and a very regal presence when she took the trouble, and a nice line in screen publicity, which made the most of her attributes. In short, Betty was a very considerable success. In such films as "The Return of She" and "The Queen of Sheba", in which she was called upon to look queenly and aloof and remotely desirable and not to do too much acting, she was in her element.

Then came a time when the cameraman failed to get just that outline, that curve of the chin, that tilt of the head that he wanted—perhaps because they were no longer there.

And Betty disappeared. The exotic vamp became simple Mrs. Paul Scarden, and checked the housekeeping bills and ordered extra milk when there were guests.

But one day she was out picking oranges on their five-acre combined orange-grove and police dog farm at Fontana, and some oranges fell in the snow (can you imagine it?) And Mrs. Scarden stood looking at them for a long, long time with the basket in her hand and her thoughts away back in Sheba where she had been Queen; and something inspired her again, and swept her into the house in search of her husband.

"Paul," she said, "I'm going back."

"Atta-honey!" he replied. "I'll mind the pups and pips," for he had been an actor-director himself, and understood.

So Betty is coming back as a mother in "Lena Rivers", which Tiffany are to produce.

Those elders among us who expect to see a statuesque woman with languorous eyes and a spine like Venus de Milo's may have to re-arrange our ideas a little, but what will the Queen of Sheba care, so long as she is under the limelight again?

PAST GLORY.

I think she is wise not to try to re-capture her past glory.

A bad come-back is worse than no come-back at all, for an intensely critical world awaits the returning prodigal. He or she must strike exactly the right note at the first attempt, or lapse into darker oblivion.

Consider the case of Mabel Poulton, who once had the film world at her feet. She kicked it; unintentionally, of course, for Mabel is the softest-hearted little thing that ever walked a studio floor.

It happened like this. After a succession of outstanding performances in good films, such as Tessa in "The Constant Nymph," she was put into a part that didn't suit her—in "Not Quite a Lady" at Elstree—and was very cross about it.

Mabel has spirit, and when she is cross she likes people to know. Consequently, she received from the company, in addition to her salary, what is called on Broadway a "razzberry", and after that she was missing from the screen for a long time.

She subsequently made an ill-advised comeback in a quickie called "Number, Please", but it was neither a good part nor a good film, and it did her more harm than good. That is why, when she rang me up the other day and asked whether I thought she ought to take a part in a small film made by a provincial company, I said, "No, Mabel" every firmly and hung up the receiver in case she wanted to argue.

Mabel will come back. But it will be in the right part, in the right film, with the right company, and it will be a success.

They all come back, more or less successfully. Beautiful Corinne Griffith is re-appearing in a British film, "Lily Christine". Tom Mix is to play in a large number of "horse operas" this year. Fatty Arbuckle, whose career was ruined by scandal has been quietly engineering a comeback.

And when these stars of other days do come back, they will be received neither as ex-failures, nor as monarchs in their own right, but entirely on their merits.

The Public may be fickle, but it is fair.

SIDE SHOWS ENTER THE FILM LAND

(Continued from page 3)

fectionately eager for attention like any other small child.

Schlitze came originally from Yucatan, Mexico, and she was given her name by a well-known beer company during a carnival in St. Louis. Before that time she had been billed in side-shows and exhibits as "Maggie, The Last of The Aztecs."

Schlitze is really quite an accomplished person. She can do magic tricks, having always watched the magicians in the circuses with which she has travelled. She can dance a few steps, sing a few notes and count to ten, leaving out an occasional number on the way. She worshipped Tow Browning with a dumb devotion which was almost pitiful. She imitated everything that he did, even the tones of his voice. She was crazy about pieces of string, new dresses, bright coloured hats, games of tag and Tod Browning. Never has a star come into the studio who was so immediately and so universally loved.

The other pinheads, sisters named Elvira and Jenny Lee Snow, hail from Georgia and are quiet, smiling girls who can talk a little, sing a little, dance a little. Everyone liked them and they liked everyone. But they haven't the personality, the charm of Schlitze, whom they met for the first time at the studio.

Koo Koo, the strange bird girl, with the pipe-stem neck and beaky nose sat on her little chair all day long, rarely moving, rarely speaking, her little guardian dog at her feet, her blind eyes staring into space, her mouth smiling. She listened to the hubbub of the youngsters around her with the silent wisdom of sixty years of carnival life.

Then there was the amazing Johnny Eck, the twenty-year-old boy who was born without any lower body. Johnny is one of twins, his brother being a perfectly normal child. He went to grade school and high school with this brother, pushing himself along by his hands on a kiddy car. He won all the scholarships in his school, studied music and drawing. His ambitions are to study law and to become a symphony orchestra leader. He has the face of a dreamer and a scholar, sensitive, delicately lined.

In his pocket Johnny Eck always carries heavy gloves which he wears when he uses his long, slim, strong hands in place of the feet which are not there. He can run faster than most normal men. Johnny can do almost anything. Of all that company, he was the only one who dreamed of the days when he might leave sideshows and staring people behind him forever. But in the meantime he considers this an excellent financial means to the end he knows he can accomplish.

They were a merry crowd—the Bearded Lady, the Human Skeleton, the Sword Swallower, Prince Randian, the human torso, who, having neither arms nor legs, has managed to accumulate a family of two children and eight grand children, who can shave himself, roll cigarettes with his mouth, speak four languages, English, French, German and his native Hindu. Amazing people, they are, all of them. And not one bit resentful of the fate which had made them into abnormal persons.

Director Tod Browning wandered among them, patting their heads, joking, chatting, sympathizing, honestly liking them all. And they loved him, these people, who were bringing to the screen his long-planned dream, a picture which will show the world a glimpse of lives set aside from ordinary human existence by twisted bodies.

TAILS of INDIA COMPETITION

RS. 1000 GUARANTEED 1ST PRIZE

For An

ALL-CORRECT SOLUTION

Rs. 300, 2nd Prize: Rs. 200, Third Prize

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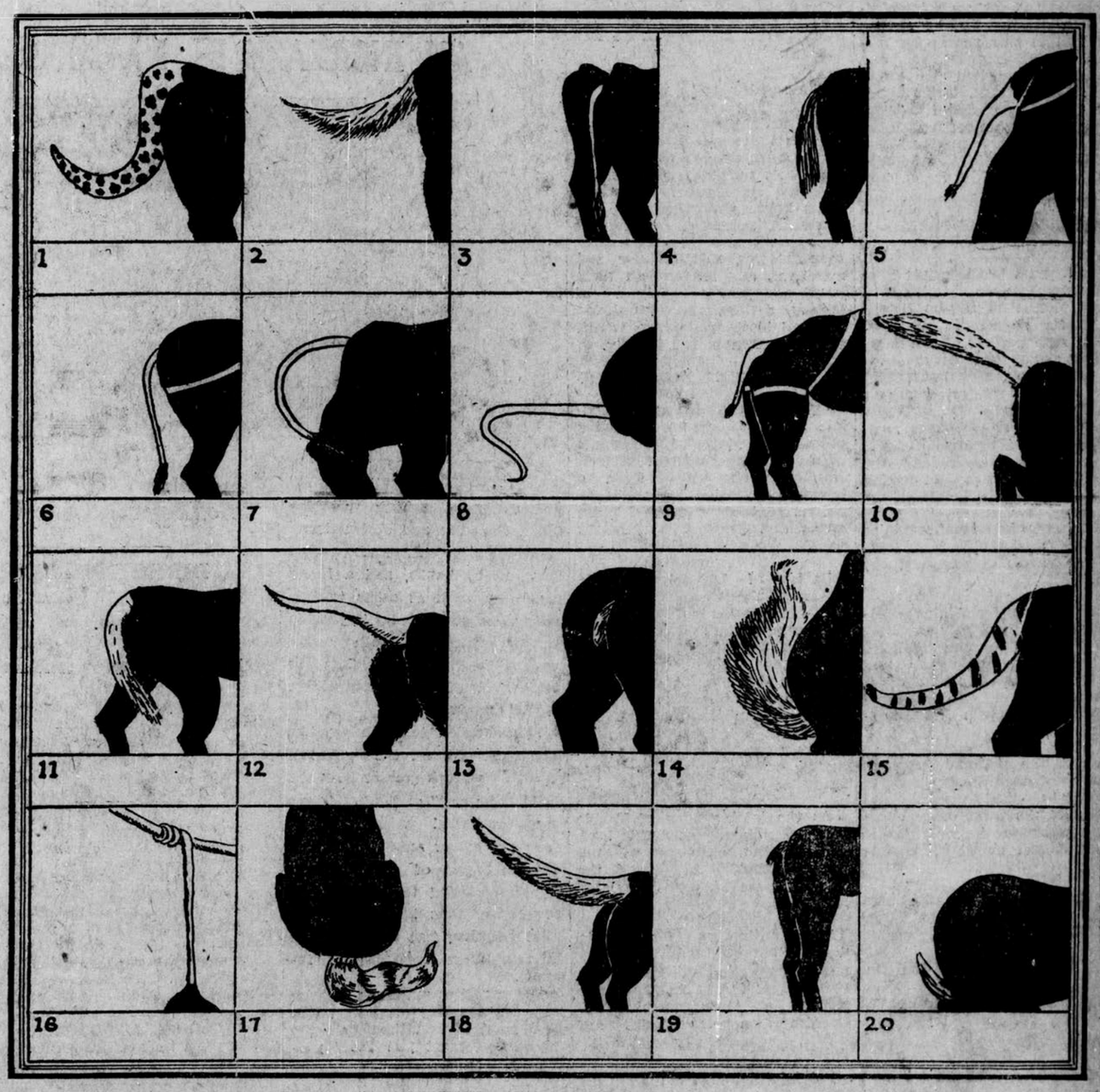
TWENTY CONSOLATION PRIZES.

Simplicity is the key-note of this Super Competition. Here you have illustrated twenty tails of common and familiar animals and which are well-known even to the youngest of children. To simplify this competition further, we have given the names of the twenty animals to which these tails respectively belong. Can you name them correctly? Rs. 1,000 awaits you if you do.



NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Rules

1. **Here are the names of the twenty animals whose tails are represented above: LION, TIGER, CAT, DOG, HORSE, MONKEY, SQUIRREL, LEOPARD, SHEEP, DONKEY, JACKAL, RAT, HYENA, ELEPHANT, COW, FOX, CAMEL, RABBIT, WOLF, DEER.**

2. Each picture represents one of the twenty tails given in the clues. What you have to do is to select the correct word for the animal, for each picture and write it clearly in the space provided.
3. Only the words in the clues must be used.
4. After you have filled in the words, fill in the Entry Coupon and submit the same together with your solution and an ENTRANCE FEE OF EIGHT ANNAS IN HALF or QUARTER ANNA STAMPS to:—

"COMPETITION MANAGER"
TAILS OF INDIA COMPETITION
P. O. Box No. 706,
Bombay.

5. Address your entries to "The Tails of India Competition" in an envelope and enclose 8 annas in coin, instead of sending stamps, if you like and drop it one of the locked boxes provided for the purpose at the offices of "The Bombay Chronicle" and "The Bombay Samachar." No receipt will be given, and no responsibility taken for non-receipt.
6. Alterations, corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such.
7. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition.
8. All entries must be received not later than the last post on

18th APRIL 1932.

9. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion, and his decision will be final.
10. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor provided a separate Coupon, Solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.
11. No competitor can win more than one prize.
12. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.
13. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and "The Bombay Samachar."

N. Y. K. LINE

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Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Tottori Maru	5973	3 April	7 April.
Fushimi Maru	11000	.....	5 April
xKaga „ Hakozaki	5860	29 Mar	13 Apr.
Maru	10500	.....	@18 Apr
xTango Maru	6893	15 Apr.	29 Apr.
Terukuni Maru	12000	.....	@30 Apr
*Tokiwa Maru	5339	1 May	15 May
Hakusan Maru	10500	...	@16 May

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

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Yasukuni Maru	12000	26 April	12 May

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Hague „	8th April	19th „
Havre „	23rd „	8th May
Bandii „	26th „	12th „
Borneo „	9th May	24th „

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'Phone Nos. 22150, 25373. Telegrams: "Shosen"

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, April 6.

F. P. Bales	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date 5-4-32	9142000	8491000
Receipts Yesterday 5-4-32	17000	7000
Exports to-date 5-4-32	6981000	5769000
Stock at Ports 1-4-32	4363000	3707000
Stock Interior Towns 1-4-32	1846600	1313000
Stock Liverpool 1-4-32	878000	1141000
Visible Supply 1-4-32	8915000	7351000
Quantity in Sight 1-4-32	13619000	12200000
Quantity out of Sight 1-4-32	9904000	7938000

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Prices Decline On Renewed Selling

FEARS OF CURTAILMENT OF PRODUCTION IN U. S. A.

Lancashire Spinners Pressing For Wage Reduction

BOMBAY, April 6.

Additional Texation imposed in America to balance the Budget is expected to reduce the purchasing power of Americans indicating decrease in the demand of cotton goods. It is admitted that stocks of manufactured cotton goods in big stores are very low but in the absence of demand, they are not inclined to replace stocks. Thus the mills in the United States of America will be forced to curtail the production. This fear discouraged buyers and under renewed selling pressure prices in the New York Cotton market declined 1-1|2 dollars per bale.

WAGE REDUCTION IN LANCASHIRE.

Devolution of currency have had a favourable effect on Lancashire trade and everything appeared in favour of steady revival of the textile indistry. The world's cotton shop displayed cheerful tone, but now there is little business. Lancashire Spinners are bent upon reducing the cost of production and now there is a move to reduce wages.

UNCERTAIN OUTLOOK.

The market always looks weakest at the bottom and while it is difficult to say whether the final bottom is reached. However cotton has few friends at present and although tde outlook is uncertain, it looks as if we are nearing the bottom.

The New York cotton futures market was easier on Tuesday in the absence of any important buying and also weakness of Wall Street and unfavourable conditions in the dry goods market. The fresh taxation now imposed by the U. S. A. Government has unnerved buyers of dry goods and at present the demand is so low that in some quarters it is feared that the mills will be forced to reduce the output. So far there is no definite news about the attitude of American spinners but anticipations are having their effect on cotton prices. In the present disturbed economic and financial position, abounding as it is with so many cross currents, catagorical opinion on long pull price tendencies at this time is particularly valueless. It is necessary to wait until the outlook has become considerably clarified by developments, that are in the making.

Prices opened at a decline of 5 to 9 points and the opening level was the highest for the day. There was utter absence of demand and under renewed selling pressure prices kept on declining throughout the session and a decline of 18 points was established. During the last half an hour there was cessation of selling and after a small rally of about two points, the market closed at a net decline of 12 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices declined 15 points at 6.25c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 12 points. Spot cotton prices declined 12 points at 6.17c.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Higher temperatures in the U. S. A. Cotton belt during winter were considered as a bullish factor and the Liverpool cotton futures market opened strong at a rise of 9 to 10 points. Later scattered buying on easier sterling cross rate held price within narrow limits. In the afternoon hedge selling found little offtake and the market closed barely steady at a rise of 3 points to a decline of 1 point. Middling American Spot cotton prices further advanced 3 points at 4.91d. per lb.

East Indian cotton futures were quiet but steady and closed at a rise of one point with May 5.05 and July 4.83. Egyptian cotton ring was steady and prices closed at a rise of 1 to 3 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was rather steady and closed at a rise of 5 to 8 points. May Sakel closed at 12-30 and April Upper at 10.07.

OPERATORS LESS DISPOSED TO SELL.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co state:—

"Market appears to be a trading affair. Trade conditions remain unsettled pending the prospects as to the incoming American President; chances seem to favour Democratic measures.

Owing to lateness of crop preparations the acreage juestion is still impairing speculative activity though the South seems disinclined to sell under 6 cents due to the firm spot basis in the Interior.

Although there is more agreement between England and France over the Central European Economic problems, better results will be known after the German Presidential Election next week.

Chances favour Von Hindenburg owing to the general uneasiness caused by Hitler's programme. Should Hindenburg be returned, the prospects appear to be for a favourable settlement over reparations, International debts and disarmament and in such eventuality the Continent is likely to require more supplies of raw produce due to present low stocks.

In the Far East the political situation is quieter and the stocks of Cotton are not as large as they were in February but pending a settlement of Japan's financial arrangements with America demand has been ratner slack. Soon after the repayment to America of the Japanese loan next month, Japanese spinners are expected to enter the market for their summer requirements.

With regard to Sterling e general opinion is against any sensational advance in view of the present sterling rate, holding about 10 per cent advantage over Yen Exchange for export.

Broadly speaking operators appear less disposed to sell short around 6 cents in view of the unknown weather and crop conditions ahead."

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May Highest 6.24 —05 Lowest 6.14 —15.

New York July Highest 6.40 (opening) Lowest 6.29 (2-30 p.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Poor undertone. Market fears further mill curtailment America and Masters will require wages reduction Lancashire.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable:—

New York market was affected by Stocks and Commodities markets.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, April 5.

May	6.16—.13
July	6.31—.16
October	6.58—.12
December	6.71—.13
January 1933	6.80—.13
Middling Spot	6.25—.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, April 5.

May	6.17—.12
July	6.33—.12
Middling Spot	6.17—.12

NEW YORK.
New York, April 5.

New York. 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

May	6.19
July	6.37
October	6.56

New York. Noon Call.

May	6.18
July	6.35
October	6.58

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, April 5.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	17,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	19,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, April 5.

April 1932		4.55+.01
May 1932	4.61	4.53+.01
June 1932		4.52+.01
July 1932	4.59	4.51—
August 1932		4.52—
September 1932		4.52—
October 1932	4.61	4.53—
November 1932		4.55—
December 1932		4.57—.01
January 1933	4.68	4.59—
February 1933		4.61—
March 1933	4.72	4.64+.03
April 1933		4.66+.01
May		4.68—
Middling Spot		4.91+.03

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, April 5.
Sakellaridis.

May	6.56+.02
July	6.69+.03
October	6.89+.03
November	6.98+.03
December	7.05+.03
January 1933	7.10+.03
March 1933	7.15+.03
F.G.F. Spot	6.85+.05

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, April 5.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.52
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	4.94
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	4.76
Oomra Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.16
Oomra Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.31
Oomra Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.46
Bengal Good	3.80
Bengal Fully Good	3.90
Bengal Fine	4.00
Scinde Fully Good	3.90
Scinde Fine	4.00
Scinde Superfine	4.10

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, April 5.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C. £11-3|4.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Reg. £104.
P. and O. Banking Corporation £6.
Funding Loan 4 per cent. £96-1|8
Conversion Loan 3-1|2 per cent £84-1|4.
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent. £44-1|2.
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £57.
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan £66.
Indian Stock 4-1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan £91.
Consols 2-1|2 per cent. £60-3|4.
War Loan 5 per cent. £102-3|8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £97-1|2

LONDON METALS.
London, April 5.

Copper Braziers £43-1|2.
Yellow metal £37-1|4.
Spelter Hard Indian Brands £11.
Corrugated sheets 24 Gauge £9.
Tin English Ingot £111-1|2.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, April 5.

Demand Bills 3:77:50.

LONDON SILVER.
London, April 5.

Spot 17-1|4.
Forward 17-5|16.

LONDON GOLD.
London, April 5.

Gold Bar Fine per oz. £5:9:5.

LOANS.
London, April 5.

Interest Day to Day Loans 1-7|8 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 2-1|4 per cent.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, April 5.

Bank Bills 3 months 2-39|64 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 2-23|32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 3-3|4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 4-1|4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGE.
London, April 5.

T.T. London on Berlin 15:87-1|2.
T.T. London on Amsterdam 9.31
T.T. London on Brussels 26.91.
T.T. London on Madrid 49.93.
T.T. London on Milan 73.06.
T.T. London on Berne 19.42.
T.T. London on Paris 95.62.
T.T. London on Prague 127.00.
T.T. London New York Closing Rate 3.77-1|4.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE
London, April 5.

Rozario Santa Fe. for 64 lb. Cargoes 25 6 Apl|May sellers.
Barletta Russo per 64 lb. Cargoes 26 6 Apl|May sellers.
Wheat South Australian parcels, 26 6 arrived paid.
Wheat Choice White Karachi parcels 29 May|June sellers.

JAVA—SUGAR LONDON MARKET.
London, April 5.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. and F. Calcutta.
Apl|June per cwt. 7|9 paid.
C. and F. Bombay Apl|June cwt. 7|9-1|2 paid.
C. and F. Karachi, Apl|June cwt. 7|9-1|2 paid.
Market:— Steady.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, April 5.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 7-3|8.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, April 5

Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton. No Offers.
Castorseed Bombay Hull ton £12: 10:0 Apl. May Sellers.
Rapeseed, Toria (Hull Continent) £10:10:0 Apl. May Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.
London, April 5.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt. 14|-1|2 May|Aug. sellers.
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt. 15|4-1|2 Sep. Dec sellers.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Osaka, April 6.
April	131.20—2.70
July	135.20—2.00
October	137.10—1.00

COTTON TENDERS.
Bombay, April 6.

	To-day	Total.
Broach A/M.	6.00	6.00

COTTON-TEJIMANDI.
Bombay, April 6.

Tejmandi Premium on Broach J/A. delivery is Rs. 29/ per candy.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.
Bombay, Apr. 6.

	Sup.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.
M. G. Bengal U. P.	164	160	156	152
M. G. Rajputana	164	160	156	152
M. G. Punjab	162	158	154	150
M. G. Oomra No. 3	180	176	172	
M. G. Oomra No. 1	192	188	184	
M. G. Oomra No. 2	185	181	177	
M. G. Broach No. 2	190	187	183	179
M. G. Punjab-American	202	199	195	191

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Apr. 6.

Bengal Superfine	170
Bengal Fine	165
Bengal F.G.	160
Sindh-Punjab Fine	165
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	160
Wardha-Hingt Fine	190
Nagpur Savner Fine	190
Yeotmal Fine	180
Arvi Fine	180
Elichpur Fine	180
Amraoti Fine	175
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	176
Mulkapur Fine	173
Khandesh Fine	173
Muthia F.G.	165
Jalna/Sailu F.G.	175
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	180
Ujjain/Shujaulpur F.G.	180/82
Broach F.G.	185/90
Punjab/American	210
Punjab/American mix	180/90

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, April 6.

	Bales.
Central India	95
Barsi/Nugger	75
Hyderabad-Gaorani	98
Berar	358
Rajputana	51
Sind-Punjab	161
Broach	3,003
Compta/Dharwar	120
Westerns/Northerns	3
Persians	5
Egyptians	199
Comilla, Burma & Other Sorts	63
Cotton	4,231 Cwts.
Wheat	1,931
Linseed	2,677
Rape, Rai and Mustard seed	952
Gingellyseed	21
Poppyseed	136
Groundnuts	3,846
Castorseed	1,724
Rice	37,406
Myrabollams	3,750
Cottonseed	2,337
Gram	2,366
Joowar	874
Maize	121
Barley	352
Bajree	700
Coal	Tons 2,715

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1932

AMAZING JUGGLERY WITH FIGURES

Kreugar Fraud Sensation

AUDITORS EXPOSE ACCOUNT BOOK MANIPULATIONS

LONDON, April 5.

Stockholm.—Tremendous sensation has been caused by the preliminary report of the English auditors, Messrs. Price and Waterhouse (who investigated the Hatry crash), that the balance sheet of Messrs. Kreuger and Toll on December, 31, 1930, grossly misrepresented the true financial position and under Mr. Kreuger's personal direction entries had been made eliminating substantial balances owing to the parent company by him and the subsidiary companies.

BOOK ASSETS.

Other entries entirely eliminated liabilities or established book assets as substantial assets.

There are instances where book assets were entirely fictitious or were duplications of assets appearing in the books of the associated companies.

Manipulations extended to the profit and loss accounts and through fictitious items the profits for 1930 were considerably increased.

LIQUIDATION.

The investigation committee and the Board of Messrs. Kreuger and Toll are trying to find means of liquidation which will safeguard the creditors and also continue the business of the Kreuger companies.—Reuter

MAN OF MILLIONS AND MONOPOLY

Soon after Kreuger's suicide on March 12 there was a slump in the various Kreuger shares on the world's financial markets, but this proved short-lived.

In London the general upward movement in progress before M. Kreuger's death was resumed. Paris also returned to strength, and there was a sharp recovery in stocks. The nervousness apparent in New York also subsided, and prices on Wall-street improved.

He encountered, however, considerable difficulties. For one thing Soviet Russia had been dumping matches at cut prices and taken away a lot of his trade. In retaliation he thought of capturing the whole match industry in Russia.

On the day of his death he was one of the greatest financial forces in Europe, if not the world. Almost every man and woman in the globe paid toll to him every time he or she struck a match. His organisations controlled four-fifths of the world's supply of matches.

Kreuger's loans and advances in recent years were based on the gold standard, naturally. He never contemplated the present topsy-turvy state of affairs.

He and his agents operated in every Bourse and money market in the world and the shares in his concern are held everywhere.

INVESTMENTS.

In return for loans to Governments in all parts of the world, Mr. Kreuger's companies were granted monopolies for the making and sale of matches. They acquired securities for the following loans:—

	£.
Germany	25,000,000
France	15,000,000
Poland	1,200,000
Ecuador	400,000
Mortgage Bank of Eucador	200,000
Latvia	1,200,000
Jugo-Slavia	4,500,000
Hungarian Land Reform Mortgage Purposes	7,200,000
Roumania	6,400,000
Greece	1,000,000

Agreements were also made with Estonia, Lithuania, Guatemala, Turkey, Bolivia, and Danzig.

England came into his scheme of operations through his association with the British Match Company and factories in Canada.

OFFER TO THE SOVIET.

Then he proceeded by a policy to finance a monopoly to secure the industries in those countries which were match-making as to establish a source of national revenue.

He offered a national loan to countries and States, and for these securities he asked in return for a monopoly for match-making.

Within the last two years he offered £50,000,000 to Russia on that basis, but difficulties arose, and the agreement was never completed.

He was a man surrounded by so many millions that money represented nothing to him.

This was his boast: I walk about with £20,000 in hard cash in my pocket, buying treasures for my mansion in Sweden. I never see them again. I buy because I love to buy.

NIPPING IN BUD COMMUNISM

Leader And 16 Others Jailed

HEAVY PUNISHMENTS IN MUSSOLINI'S RAJ

LONDON, April 5.

Rome—The trial by special tribunal of 22 Italians from Emilia on a charge of plotting the reconstruction of the Communist party in Italy has resulted in their leader Carlo Alpi being sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment, and two others to 14 and 12 years' imprisonment, respectively, the remainder of the sentences ranging from seven years to one yeor, except five who were acquitted.—Reuter's Special.

DRY WEATHER

POONA, April 6.

The weather has been dry over the country except for a few falls of rain in Kashmir, the Bombay Deccan and Southeast Madras. The western disturbance is affecting the North-West Frontier.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Belgaum quarter of an inch; and Palamcottah, a half.

Forecast:—Scattered falls of rain may occur in Arakan, Upper Burma and Assam.

ANOTHER ZINOVIEFF LETTER?

Nazis' Plot To Capture Govt.

DOCUMENTS PARADED ON EVE OF ELECTIONS

BERLIN, April 5.

The Nazi plans to assume control over the country in the event of Herr Hitler being elected President, have, it is alleged by the Prussian Ministry of the Interior been revealed by documents seized by the police in a raid on the Nazi offices throughout Prussia on the eve of the Presidential election.

SPIES.

It is alleged that the documents show the existence of a regular Nazi espionage service with the object of spying out everything possible about the Reichswehr police and other Government organs and about their political opponents.

COMPETING POLICE.

They also contained instructions with regard to the methods for the creation of dissatisfaction among the police and plans for storm troops to occupy all strategic positions as soon as Herr Hitler became President.—Reuter.

DANUBIAN UNION

More Preliminary Talk In London

LONDON, April 5.

The Prime Minister, Mr. MacDonald, will preside over the Four Power Conference, which opens at the Foreign Office to-morrow, to consider, the situation in the Danubian countries and the British Government will also be represented by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Foreign Secretary, Sir John Simon, and the President of the Board of Trade Mr. Runciman.

All Ministers took part in yesterday's Anglo-French conversations, which may prove to have helped the way to a speedy agreement among the Four Powers.

Although those preliminary conversations were regarded by the participants so helpful as to justify the general adoption by European statesmen of this method of approaching problems desetting the Continent, no decisions were taken and both by French and British delegates, although now helpfully familiar with one another's views, can enter to-morrow's conference with liberty to change those views after hearing the opinions put forward by the German and Italian representatives.

DELEGATIONS.

M. Flandin, by French Finance Minister, has remained in London as the chief French delegate. Signor Grandi is arriving in London to-night with the Italian delegation and von Bulow, head of the German Foreign Office, reaches London early to-morrow from Berlin. It is expected that the conference will last two or three days.—B. O. W.

PREMIER BESEIGED BY HOWLING MOB

Scenes In New Foundland Parliament

LONDON, April 5.

St. Johns (New Foundland).—Government has resigned. The Premier, Sir Richard Squires, is marooned in the House of Assembly with a howling mob waiting outside.

Rioting occurred earlier when the doors and windows of Parliament were smashed, the mob demanding an enquiry into the charges against Sir Richard Squires of manipulating, public funds, but the Government party refuses an investigation.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI PEACE TALKS

LONDON, April 5.

The Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs informed the House that some progress had been made during the Sino-Japanese negotiations at Shanghai though there were still certain points on which agreement remained to be reached. The Conference between the two sides was still proceeding with the assistance of representatives of friendly powers.—B. O. W.

MR. SHAUKAT ALI REACHES KARACHI

Sailing On Sunday For Muscat

KARACHI, April 6.

Mr. Shaukat Ali arrived here this morning by s.s. "Vita" and was cordially received by his friends, and 200 volunteers accompanied by a band.

He could not leave by to-day's airmail but will be sailing on Sunday by s.s. "Bankura" for Mascat where he is going to settle some differences between the Khojas and the Baluchis.—A.P.

M. TARDIEU ON LONDON CONFERENCE

Gratified With Initial Success

LONDON, April 5.

Paris—France has collected points in the first round for Central European rehabilitation, according to M. Tardieu on his return from London. M. Laval met him and said, "Hope things have gone well."

M. Tardieu replied, "Very well indeed", and added, "we worked in excellent atmosphere with precision, unusual in international conversations."

FRENCH PRESS' WELCOME

The French press welcomes the Conference as reinforcing Anglo-French relations. It declares that an agreement was reached for a general average reduction of ten per cent in Tariffs operating among the Danubian countries and that the question of huge loan was tentatively discussed.—Reuter's Special.

NO COMPROMISE ON OATH

De Valera's Bold Stand

IRISH REPLY TO BRITAIN

LONDON, April 5.

Mr. De Valera has been careful to leave the door open for a conference between the British and the Irish Governments, according to well-informed opinion.

The Irish reply was finally sealed and despatched to-day.

Mr. De Valera's aim, it is understood will be to decline to consider any question of negotiating over the removal of the oath, but to be prepared to state the legal case for the retention of the land annuities.

OPPOSITION.

Opposition to any policy which would endanger the Anglo-Irish Treaty was declared at a meeting of Mr. Cosgrave's party at Dublin to-day. The meeting recorded its vigorous opposition to any policy which, by depriving the Free State of the advantages of the membership of the British Commonwealth of Nations, would not only endanger it economically but also destroy the hope of national reunion.—Reuter.

"PHARLAP" DIES

No More A Terror Of Australian Turf

LONDON, April 5.

New York—The most famous five-year gelding "Pharlap", the "red terror" of the Australian turf, has died of colic in California whither he had been shipped from New Zealand, on 20th March, for the Aguacaliente 50,000 Dollar Handicap which he won by seven lengths.—Reuter's Special.

GURUVAYUR SATYAGRAHA

Roads Round Temple Declared Public

(From A Correspondent)

CHOWGHAT, April 5

Regarding the roads round the Guruvayur Temple, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Palghat, passed orders yesterday declaring all the roads and nadas, with the exception of the one encircling the northern tank, as public roads.

The 'Satyagraha' is now being offered at both the Gopuram and the northern gates, and the worshippers are not admitted into the Temple through the Gopuram gates but are to pass through a narrow door from the northern wall.

AIR MAIL

KARACHI, April 6

The outward bound air mail left for England this morning at 8/57.

NATIONAL WEEK

Celebration In The Country

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The "National Week" was inaugurated to-day by a general hartal in the city which formed the chief item in the programme.

The bullion and cotton exchanges the Jhaveri Bazaar, the Mangaldas cloth market and other places of business were closed.

The merchants in the "Dawa Bazaar" (drugs and medicine market) who have been served with the Police Commissioner's Order against "hartal" kept their shops half-open without doing any business.

IN AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, April 6.

Celebrations of the National Week began to-day. All mills and principal markets have been closed. Three volunteers picketing a hotel on Gandhi Road were arrested this morning.

A BUGGY LOCK-UP

Seva Dal Man's Complaint In Court

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A student of the National College, Dharwar, was sentenced today under Section 21 of Ordinance II by Mr. I.N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment.

Deputy Inspector Kothawalla of the Lamington Road Police Station, giving evidence, said that an order was served yesterday afternoon on accused under Section 4 (1) 'D' of Ordinance II requiring him to report immediately to Superintendent Godwin at the Head Police Office. Accused first threw away the order and then accepted a copy. He did not report and was almost immediately arrested near the G.T. Hospital just after leaving the compound of the Head Police Office.

Accused refused to take part in the proceedings, but complained about conditions in the Lamington Road Lock-up. He said the lock-up reeked with foul smell and swarmed with bugs.

Magistrate to police officer: "See that it is kept clean."

Magistrate (to accused): "Some people are not bitten by bugs."

Accused: "That's not the case with me. I had no sleep last night because of the teeming bugs."

Accused pleaded guilty to the charge of disobeying the Police Commissioner's order. He added, he was an officer of the Hindustani Seva Dal. He was sentenced as stated above.

PICKETS' CHIEF CAUGHT

Police Suspicions Come True

Sukdev Namdev, who was arrested on Saturday on the suspicion that he was sending volunteers to picket the Army and Navy Co-operative Society was sentenced to-day by Mr. H.P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 25 being found guilty on a charge of assisting the operations of an unlawful association.

The police led evidence to prove that the accused was sending volunteers to picket the shop in question.

Two others, who were arrested on Saturday, were sentenced to four months' and five months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 25. They were found guilty of dissuading customers from going into the Army and Navy Co-operatvie Society.

"DON'T SELL GOLD"

Jalgaon Volunteers Sentenced

JALGAON, April 5.

Three Congress volunteers were recently convicted here by the first class city magistrate, Jalgaon, and they were sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment each. Two of them, it was alleged, picketed foreign cloth shops while the third, went round the city advising the people not to sell gold. Cases were lodged against them under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. —A. P.

BREACH OF ORDINANCE ORDER

Mr. Anandram, a prominent Congressman of this place was recently convicted by Mr. S. A. Ghatge, First Class Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Jalgaon under section 21 of Ordinance No. 2 and was sentenced to one year and a half rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default to a further term of two months' imprisonment.

The accused, when he was released from jail, was served with a notice forbidding him from taking any part in the present movement. The prosecution alleged that he broke the order in as much as he wrote a letter to the Chairman of the Jalgaon Municipal School Board asking him as to why the Congress flags had been removed from the Municipal school buildings without a resolution of the Municipality.—A.P.

GUJERAT CONGRESS BULLETIN

Duplicating Machine Seized In Baroda

AHMEDABAD, April 5.

Baroda police searched a house in Baroda and seized a duplicator machine and certain papers. It is said that the house was occhvied by one Chandulal Amin about whom the Ahmedabad Police were making enquiries in connection with parcels of printed Congress bulletins and posters recently despatched from Baroda to different places in Gujerat.

The occupier of the House had left Baroda and as one of the windows of the house was open the owner of the house called the police. Subsequently the police searched the house on suspicion as the occupier of the house did not turn up.—A. P.

SWADESHI SABHA AT AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, April 6.

About twenty-five leading citizens including several ladies met last evening at the office of the Gujarat Vernacular Society and decided to start an Association entitled "The Swadeshi Vastu Pracharak Mandal" for the purpose of encouraging the uge of swadeshi articles.

Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai, ex-Minister of the Government of Bombay, was appointed President and Lady Vidyagauri, municipal councillor, was appointed vice-president. A committee was formed to organise a Swadeshi Exhibition in the first instance.—A. P.

PRABHAT FERI IN POONA

POONA, April 6.

While leading a prabhat pheri procession through one of the main thorough-fares of Poona City this morning, an ex-dictator of the Maharashtra Congress Committee, was arrested with other volunteers as his action was against the order served on him by the District Magistrate of Poona forbidding his participation in any Congress activities. He was released with other prominent local Congressmen about a month back. The prohibitory order on other Congress leaders released on March 5 has been extended till July 3, 1932.—A. P.

Patna, April 5. The last public function attended by Lady Stephenson prior to her departure to-morrow was laying the foundation stone of the Lady Stephenson Women's Hall here to-day.—A. P.

Spiritualist Medium Sues London Daily

DAMAGES CLAIMED FOR ALLEGED LIBEL

Strange Physiological Changes While Preaching In Trance

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, April 5

A prominent young woman, a spiritualist medium of humble origin and education, who goes into trance, and delivers learned sermons in powerful ringing tones of trained masculine speaker, is claiming damages in a libel action against a London morning newspaper. The plaintiff, Mrs. Meurig Morris, is aged 33, and was educated at a village school. She was unacquainted with spiritualism until 20 years ago when she speedily developed psychic powers, and attained such reputation that leading lights in spiritualism were following her action with intense interest.

"IMPOSSIBLE".

Her counsel argued that it was impossible as the defendant's implied that a frail and poorly educated woman could produce such phenomena by conscious trickery. While she was preaching unprecedented physiological changes were caused. One side of her body would become cold, her pulse would leap to 130 and her body was oblivious to insertion of needles and other ill-treatment.

The plaintiff sobbed as the case proceeded.—Reuter.

TAXI RUNS AMOK

Rikshawalla Killed

MADRAS, April 5.

A serious motor accident occurred this morning in Mount Road resulting in the death of a rickshawalla. It appears that a taxi driven by its clearing dashed against a rickshaw killing the rickshawalla on the spot. It then dashed against an electric post knocking it down. The taxi then crashed against a wall.

The police have arrested the cleaner. Further inquiry is proceeding.—A. P.

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